The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872. NUMBER 350.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, July 30, 1872.

The Pope, in an encyclical letter, will soon declare the Armenian Catholics separate from the Church, and place them under the ban of the major excommunication.

The first trial under the new Liquor law in Marseilles, LaSalle County, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. A motion for a new trial was granted.

August Belmont and Senator James O'Brien are prominently mentioned by the Democrats of New York City as candidates for the Mayoralty.

The Brooklyn City authorities seem determined to enforce the Sunday law, and have commenced by sending two saloon-keepers to prison for twenty days as a penalty for its violation.

Mr. Groesbeck, in a letter to the Chairman of the Ohio Liberal Republican and Democratic State Central Committees, declares his intention to support Mr. Greeley, and says that the good of the country requires that President Grant's Administration should close with the present term.

At the Council meeting, last evening, a communication was received from Mayor Medill removing General Superintendent Kennedy from his position at the head of the police force, and appointing as his successor Elmer Washburn, late Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet.

Architect Mullett will, on Wednesday next, award the contract to bidders for stone with which to erect the new Chicago public buildings. The present indications are that a stone from near Cleveland, Ohio, of a light sand color, will be chosen, that being the

A fearful accident occurred yesterday in the town of Kustrin, Prussia, a short distance from Frankfort. An omnibus loaded with passengers, while crossing a railroad track, was run into by a train and dashed to pieces, eight of the passengers being killed outright, and all the others more or less injured.

Mr. Bushnell, in his testimony before the Barnard Court of Impeachment, stated that the effect of Barnard's orders and injunctions upon the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad was a loss of several millions of dollars, the price of said stock declining 25 per cent. A heavy loss also resulted on the sale of land-grant bonds.

The Abstract Committee of the Board of County Commissioners reported to that body, yesterday, that they had interviewed the abstract-owners, and made the proposition agreed upon by the Board last week, and that said abstract-owners declined to accede, considering the sum offered far below the actual value of the records.

The *Swiss Times* and *Independance Belge* confirm the report that the Geneva Tribunal has decided in favor of the United States in the case of the Florida, on the ground that the British Government did not use the proper precautions to prevent the sailing of that vessel. The last-named journal states that the awards in the cases of the Florida and Alabama will aggregate £1,500,000.

The Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting last night was an immense success. Market street, from Madison to Washington, was filled with an attentive and enthusiastic audience. At the stand from which Mr. Coolbaugh, Governor Koerner, and Senator Trumbull spoke, the crowd was so great that it was impossible for the speakers to be heard on the outskirts of the audience. At the other stand, where Mr. Hoyne and Governor Blair spoke, there was a multitude as large as one speaker could easily address. The speeches at both stands were received with shouts of applause.

Mr. Cameron's last interview with one of the members of the Forney family does not seem to have been successful. The Senator intimated that the Colonel might name his price if he would only stop fighting Hartranft, but at the same time intimated that he held the State politically in his trousers pocket, declaring with an oath that no man could be recognized by the Administration party in his State unless his consent was at first obtained. Cameron admitted that he and his clique had almost frightened Allen, the nominee for Auditor General on the Hartranft ticket, into declining, but that somebody had interfered and induced him to hold on.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and prices generally tended upward. Mess pork was quiet, but 25c per brl higher, closing at $14.75a14.87 1-2 cash, and $14.25 seller August. Lard was dull, but held firmly at 9c per lb for winter, and 7 7-8c per lb for summer rendered. Meats were quiet, but a shade firmer, at 5 3-4a5 7-8c per lb for shoulders; 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs, and 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter sweet pickled hams. Highwines were active and steady at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were scarce and in good demand at 1-2c advance, closing at 7 1-2c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was strong and in fair demand. Wheat was 2c higher, closing at $1.29 1-2 cash, $1.28 3-4a1 29 seller August, and $1.14 1-4a1.14 1-2 seller September. Corn was active and 1-4c higher, closing at 42 3-4c cash, and 44a44 1-8c seller September. Oats were rather more active and a shade higher, closing easier at 27 1-4c cash, and 26 1-2a26 3-4c seller August. Rye was quiet at 1a1 1-2c advance, closing at 60a61c. Barley was quiet, but a shade firmer at 52a54c for old No. 2, and 57a57 1-2c for new do seller September. The hog market was excited, and prices advanced 15c per 100 lbs, or to $4.40a4.80. Cattle and sheep were without quotable change.

Fires.

NEW YORK, July 29.—About 3 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the sugar refinery of Berger, Hurlbert & Livingstone, on Leonard street, between West Broadway and Hudson street. The stock and building were almost wholly destroyed. Considerable damage was done to the adjacent building. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment. Estimated loss, $350,000, divided among some forty insurance companies. The fire is supposed to have originated in a kiln.

Another fire occurred this morning in two large six-story buildings in Church street, and is now burning. The loss will be heavy.

LATER.—The loss by the burning of the sugar refinery of Boyer, Hulbert & Livingstone, this morning, is estimated at $300,000, but fully insured. A wall fell across the street, burying Michael Dowling, who was extricated with slight injuries.

The molding mill of Sherman Brothers, on Bond street, Brooklyn, was burned this morning, with the adjoining carriage factory of F. Dillon. The losses are probably $75,000.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 29.—A fire broke out at Foxburg on Saturday evening, destroying a large portion of the town, embracing stores and offices. The heaviest losers are Portfield & McCombs, hardware; Travels, clothing store, insured; Germans & Weaver's dining-rooms, insured. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Lawlessness in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says the Pope County disturbances are attracting great attention here. The officers and loyal men consider it unsafe to remain at home, one of them has gone to Kentucky, several of them are here, and many others are lurking in the woods. Judge Mayo's Court is practically over-awed on Thursday last, by the presence of a large body of armed men, who pretended to be guards for one of the prisoners charged with the attempted assassination of Deputy Sheriff Williams. Under these circumstances it was thought unsafe for the witnesses to appear. Judge May did not arrive to hold Court, and the town was again filled with armed men, and the Sheriff and others, charged with killing two or three persons, deemed it safer to leave the country, having waved examination and given bail for their appearance at the regular term of Court. General Gantt, the City Counsel, has also returned here.

The Barnard Trial.

SARATOGA, July 29.—In his testimony before the Impeachment Court, to-day, Mr. Bashnell stated that the practical effect of Judge Barnard's orders and injunctions upon the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad was a loss of several millions of dollars, the stock declining from 103 to 65, and the loss on the sale of land grant bonds was also very heavy. Other witnesses were examined, including T. N. Bangs, who testified to the injunctions against the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad granted by Barnard, and the appointing of Sweeny as Receiver thereof. Adjourned till to-morrow.

Marine Items.

EASTPORT, Me., July 29.—The steamer New England has been got off. Her machinery will be taken out, but her hull is probably not worth repairing.

KEY WEST, July 27.—The steamer reported ashore was the George Cromwell, which was got off without damage.

POLITICAL.

Great Liberal Ratification Meeting Last Night.

Market Street Ablaze With Patriotism and Pyrotechnics.

Twelve Thousand Greeley Men in Council.

The People of Chicago Penetrated With a Liberal Sentiment.

A Spontaneous Display of Genuine Enthusiasm.

Inaugural Speech of the Next Governor of the State.

Powerful Address by the Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

Maladministration, Nepotism, and Corruption Exposed.

Remarks by Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, and Others.

A Forthcoming Letter from Senator Sumner.

Letter from Hon. W. S. Groesbeck Declaring for Greeley.

The Political Outlook in the Old North State.

The Forney-Cameron War in Pennsylvania.

A FITTING PREFACE TO NOVEMBER'S STORY.

It was announced in the papers on Saturday morning that a mass meeting, to ratify the nominations at the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions, would be held last evening. The notice was short, unusually so, and only those who had unbounded confidence in the extent to which the sentiment of the Liberal movement had permeated the people of this city, were sanguine of a large and successful gathering. Their confidence, however, was fully sustained, as the demonstration last evening was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in this city. It indicated how the tide is flowing here, and augured well for the triumph that will come on the eventful day when the great jury of the American people will return its verdict against maladministration, nepotism, corruption, and all the vices that characterize the personal party that now controls the Government, and uses its patronage and power for selfish ends, and to aggrandize and enrich its adherents and camp-followers. It proved that the people were rising in their might to check the men who, if allowed to pursue the course they had begun, would rob the people of their liberties, and strand the good Republican ship launched at the end of the revolution, and substitute for it a Government tantamount to a monarchy, if not an absolute despotism. There was no machinery at work for weeks in advance, mustering an audience; no Government forces hawking around papers for persons to sign; no working up of fictitious enthusiasm; no orders issued to paid understrappers to attend and cheer; nothing that was not fair and above-board, and the result was a grand, magnificent, and spontaneous display of genuine patriotism. By their presence, the citizens, in vast numbers, spoke in tones of thunder, and the cheers that rent the air and made the welkin ring came from twelve thousand hearts, and were unmistakable. The name of Horace Greeley, whenever uttered, was received with cheers and applause, showing how fondly his name and virtues are remembered.

A CUSTOM HOUSE DISCOURTESY.

We regret to be compelled to state that during the first hour of the meeting, a few Grant tugs, under instructions from a Custom House official, took up positions in the vicinity of the meeting, and kept up an unearthly whistling, intended to disturb the proceedings. This may be considered a very loyal proceeding by some, but it was undoubtedly discourteous in the extreme, and unworthy of the approbation of any political party. It simply shows to what men in a desperate strait will resort, and with what ease the power of an administration can be prostituted to the meanest purposes of party. That this was done deliberately and of malice aforethought there is, unfortunately, no doubt, and there is as little doubt that it failed to work the injury intended, or to mar in any way the harmony of the meeting.

THE SPEAKING PLACES.

The speaking took place on Market street, between Madison and Washington. Two large stands were erected for the speakers, one in front of Feild, Leiter & Co's store, and the other in front of the Central Block. The hour announced for the speaking to begin was 8 o'clock. Long before that time the people began to gather and take up the best and most comfortable positions they could secure. While waiting they were entertained by an excellent band, which played a number of airs, national and otherwise, and by an exhibition of pyrotechnics which was quite brilliant. On the buildings around, calcium and other lights shone upon the sea of heads and upon the opposite buildings, illuminating the entire scene, which was picturesque and inspiriting.

THE AUDIENCE.

It is difficult to estimate the size of a multitude of people with any degree of exactness, but there are persons who are in the habit of computing the number of vast assemblages, and such persons, competent judges, place the attendance last evening at 12,000 persons. That it was fully that number, there is no shadow of doubt. The entire square was nearly filled, and a passage through the crowd was obtained only after brave and persistent pushing. By comparison with the attendance at the Grant meeting, it would seem, by a general concurrence of opinion, that there were five times as many present last night.

NEARLY A DISASTER.

What might have proved a serious disaster [illegible] collapse of one end of the stand in front of Field & Leiter's, which suddenly fell in with a crash at the conclusion of Governor Koerner's speech. The crowd was so large that hundreds forced their way on the platform, which succumbed to the pressure, causing alarm and consternation until it was ascertained that no one was killed. Governor Kœrner fell, but was not hurt. Captain Hickey was promptly on hand, and kept the crowd from mounting the stand again.

THE SOUTH STAND

was located immediately in front of Field & Leiter's, at the edge of the sidewalk, occupying the same site as that from which the Grant orators had delivered themselves on a previous occasion. Market street, from Madison to Washington streets, was densely filled with human beings, the sidewalks on either side being completely filled, while the windows of the adjacent buildings were occupied by those who came to see as well as hear. Before the speaking began at least five thousand people had assembled in the immediate vicinity of the Trumbull stand, and half an hour later probably more than three thousand new comers had put in an appearance, so that the whole gathering must have exceeded eight thousand persons. It is no exaggeration to state that the crowd in attendance was more than double that which was brought out at the Grant meeting last week. Upon the platform Vaas' Great Western Light Guard band discoursed most excellent music, Vaas himself adding tone to the occasion by performing on the cymbals. It is only on great popular occasions like this that Vaas condescends to that extent. The stand was completely filled with prominent and influential Republicans and Democrats, who mingled together with an enthusiastic harmony of feeling and purpose which recalled the old times of the Citizens' movement and the Fire Proof Tornado, when the best men of both parties united for the common good of the people. A plentiful supply of sky rockets, skillfully employed, gave notice that an event of great importance was transpiring, and calcium lights from opposite buildings gave the scene an appearance of great brilliancy. It was essentially a brilliant affair, which so far eclipsed that which occurred on the same spot a week before as to completely efface the latter from public recollection. It was an affair which will hardly fail to settle the question of Chicago's politics with reference to the approaching election, and will have great effect in determining the action of those who have hitherto been in doubt as to which side was to win.

ORGANIZATION.

At 8:13 o'clock, Judge Otis called the meeting to order, saying that it gave him great pleasure to call to order a meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats, whose object was to unite in the election of an honest man for President. [Cheers.] He nominated for Chairman of the meeting Hon. W. F. Coolbaugh, who was chosen with great enthusiasm, and, upon coming forward, spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF HON. W. F. COOLBAUGH.

[illegible] COMMITTEE: In accepting the position in this grand and imposing demonstration of the people of Chicago, to which, by your favor I have been assigned, I desire, after thanking you for the honor which has been conferred upon me, to crave your indulgence while I make but a few remarks on the occasion which has assembled us together. Three months ago the public mind of this country was agitated by the discussion then going on in the public press, and among all classes of the people who desired to see a change in the general administration of affairs, a change of measures and of men in respect to the qualifications and availability of the several distinguished eminent gentlemen, gentlemen who were not deemed unworthy to fill the Presidential office. Since that time political events of the highest importance to the country have transpired. You are familiar with their results; first at Cincinnati, then at Philadelphia, and last at Baltimore. It is for me, fellow-citizens, to assume that in those assemblages of the people every class of politicians and of voters, of whatever political affiliation, were represented. The result shows, as a matter of historical fact, that of the many eminent and distinguished gentlemen whose merits had been discussed, there now remain but two presented to the people of the United States for their suffrages. One or the other of those two gentlemen will most certainly be elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th day of March next. The lines, my fellow citizens, are now being formed, the ranks are being filled. On one side is arrayed all the friends and the supporters of the present Administration, who desire its continuance in office. On the other side are united those who are opposed to the present general administration of the country. [Applause.] On one side, my fellow-citizens, are arrayed all those who believe in the centralization of power in the General Government. On the other side are those who believe in its diffusion among the people. On the one side are arrayed those whose highest claim to American citizenship consists in their unwavering fealty to party under all circumstances. On the other side are those who believe in perfect and entire independence of party whenever the good of the country requires it, [applause], even though it should consist in resisting an attempt to impeach for party purposes, one President without evidence, or to resist the acquisition of San Domingo against the will of the people at the command of another President. On one side, my fellow-citizens, are all those who, like my friend Governor Oglesby and Secretary Boutwell with their eyes in mad frenzy rolling, are determined now, seven years after the war, to fight all its bloody battles over again, and to drag from their dishonored sepulchres the dead issues of the past. On the other side we see those who are ready and willing, and who desire to let the dead past bury its dead, and to act in the living present with an eye to the public good, and to the future welfare of the country—are willing to strike hands with all who desire to extend the blessings of free government over all this land, East and West, North and South, whether white or black, without distinction of race, color, or nationality. [Applause. "Good principles."] In a contest like this, we are under every obligation of solemn duty to ourselves, and to our country, to act our part as citizens of this great commercial metropolis of the Northwest. We cannot remain indifferent if we would, and we must choose our side, not alone because Mr. Greeley has been declared the nominee of that great party with which it has been my pride to act for thirty years; not because in the regular established manner, and by an almost unanimous vote he has been declared the nominee of that party; not because he is alone the standard-bearer of that noble band of independent men who met at Cincinnati, determined to resist Federal usurpation, but also because I believe that the public good will be best subserved, that the honor and welfare of the country will be promoted and advanced. It is because I believe in the event of his election, the general welfare will be everywhere promoted over this country that I, for one, shall vote for Horace Greeley. [Applause.] In his election, my fellow citizens, I have an abiding faith that law and order everywhere will be better preserved; that peace and prosperity will more generally prevail; and that universal harmony, which once existed amongst our people, will be again restored throughout the entire length and breadth of the land. I believe that we shall have, in the event of his election, a more prudent, wise, economical, and honest administration of our public affairs. I believe that his election will advance the dignity and honor of this country to such a point again that our Administration will command the respect and confidence of all American citizens at home and be their chief honor and glory abroad. [Cheers.] And, finally, my fellow citizens, I believe that the foundations of that civil liberty under which, notwithstanding all its abuses, we as a people have enjoyed such inestimable blessings will be so deepened and strengthened that they will forever remain a bulwark,—an impregnable defence against military usurpation, or the encroachment of a military despotism. [Cheers.]

I thank you, my fellow-citizens, for the patience with which you have listened to me. I have occupied the time allotted to me, and will now have the pleasure of introducing to you others, who will have the pleasure of taking my place. [Cheers, and calls for "Trumbull."]

I have the honor of introducing to you a gentleman who has for forty years commanded the respect and the confidence of the people of Illinois—one who has often been tried and never found wanting; I beg to present to you the Hon. Gustavus Koerner, the future Governor of Illinois. [Great applause.]

Governor Koerner, amid loud and continuous cheering, came forward, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR KOERNER.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is my wish to say a good deal and yet not detain you long. I have visited this place as early as 1836, and have since that time watched its progress with great interest. I have at an early day, when occupying a seat in the Legislature, voted to sustain the work, then considered of the utmost importance to the development of your city, although in giving that vote I stood alone in the entire delegation of Southern Illinois. At every time and on all occasions I have given my feeble support to every measure tending to advance the interests of this commercial metropolis, and should I be honored by the voice of the people with the office for which the Liberal Republican and the Liberal Democratic parties have nominated me as their candidate, I should spare no effort to see every reasonable demand for an increase of the property and development of your city fully complied with.

MY HONORABLE COMPETITOR

has so eloquently, so feelingly, and so very amply, on a late occasion, spoken of your energy, spirit of enterprise, and tenacity of purpose under the severest trial, that I need say no more, on my part, than that I fully indorse him in every particular, thereby saving my time and yours.

Before entering upon a discussion of the issues in this political canvass, there are some things I want to have distinctly understood. Neither myself nor the parties for whom I have been chosen to speak desire to deprecate in the least the great services which, as a military leader, General Grant has rendered to the country. We are willing to admit all that may be claimed for him on that score by his admirers. We also deny the charge made by some imprudent champions of his cause, that by opposing General Grant in this election, and by speaking of him as we do speak of all public men who are candidates for high offices, without reserve, and judging him as a civil administrator, with more or less severity, we mean to cast a stigma on the noble army, which has done not only as much, but far more than he possibly could do, which has maintained this Union intact, and has saved the life of this great nation.

VIOLENT APPEALS HAVE BEEN MADE

to our citizen soldiers to hasten to the polls and to vindicate by their ballots the fair fame of their General, which, as they assert, is being blackened by the Liberal party in subjecting his civil administration to a critical and often unfavorable examination. Our citizen soldiers and every freeman in this land will treat such inflammatory appeals with the scorn they deserve. The times of the Cæsars, the Cromwells, the Bonapartes have not come yet. The great army of the republic is made up of all of its citizens; of those who fought in the field, of those who gave the Union their moral and intellectual support; of those who by their toil furnished the very sinews of war; of those noble women, who worked day [illegible] form who in the hospital tended the sick and wounded, and solaced the dying.

THAT GREAT ARMY,

comprising all loyal men and women, will take care of this republic, and all the fair fame any one may have won, and the destinies of the nation will need no one particular class of men to guide them well. Let the military elements at once understand that this is a civil contest wherein men and measures are judged at the bar of public opinion, and wherein plumed and spurred Generals had better stand simply abreast with the rest of the people.

The Liberal parties have not been unmindful of their duty as regards the gallant services of our volunteer soldiers. The Cincinnati platform, fully and cordially adopted by the great Democratic party, contains the following resolution: "We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame, or the full reward of their patriotism."

The Liberal Republican platform, lately adopted in Springfield, is still more emphatic, when it says: "That we can never forget the sacrifices made by the soldiers and sailors, whose bravery saved the nation, and we deem it our duty to secure to them the full reward of their patriotism. We therefore declare ourselves in favor of the equalization of their bounties, and in favor of the most liberal recognition of their services in the public employments of their country, having regard only to their fitness for such employment, and not to the rank they had in the military service."

Another thing I want to have distinctly understood. My relations with Governor Oglesby have been for many years of the most friendly character, and I could not find it in my heart to treat him in this canvass otherwise than in the kindest manner. In contesting some of his historical statements, and in trying to refute some of his arguments, I mean of course, no personal offence. Unless greatly provoked I shall certainly take pleasure to do him justice, as I have already done on several occasions. The great burden of

NEARLY ALL THE SPEECHES

made by the Administration Republicans consist in recounting the merits of the Republican party in times past. It has opposed, they say, further invasion of slavery into territory once free, and when it succeeded in this opposition in 1860, and the slave-holding South went into secession, it manfully met the issue, and, by calling forth the immense resources of the loyal part of the Union in men and treasure, suppressed the rebellion. War having made emancipation a necessity, the Republican party by Constitutional amendment made such emancipation irreversible; it granted by a similar amendment the right of suffrage to the enfranchised slaves for their protection; it passed some salutary measures to carry out those Constitutional provisions; it provided for the payment of the floating war debt, and the interest on our standing debt.

I am the last man to dispute any of those claims to the Republican party. I have belonged to that party almost from its inception, and have used my best efforts during the best years of my life for the success of that party, in the face of large majorities against that party in the section of country in which I live, excepting alone my own county, where we maintained an ever increasing ascendency from the earliest period of Republi-

[illegible]

[illegible] ton, after he was reinstated in the War Department, $3,000, and by General Rawlins, after General Grant became President, the balance of the fee, $7,400; and all this was done in strict accordance with law; and the money was paid out of an appropriation made by Congress for that very purpose. [Applause, and cries of "Bully! Bully!"] And yet, although the Senator that had given currency to the slander slunk to his hole, and has never peeped since I called him to account, you will see others peeping about the country. [Cries of "name him."] His name is Zack Chandler. [Hisses, and cries of "Go for him."] Why, the law that I was employed to maintain was a law vetoed by Andrew Johnson; and Mr. Stanton paid me my fee at a time when he was not on speaking terms with Andrew Johnson. Who would believe that anybody with a knowledge of these facts would undertake to connect my employment in the McArdle case with Andrew Johnson or his impeachment. [A voice—"We believe Chandler is a liar."] Ignorance and malice combined might do it. [Applause.]

But, fellow-citizens, I wish to call your attention to-night to some other statements, for we are met in this Presidential campaign not by argument, not by a refutation of the facts we present, but by downright and bold misrepresentations or else by personal assault. When I first went to Washington, some eighteen years ago, I called upon Colonel Benton, then engaged in preparing his abridgment of Congressional proceedings. In speaking of a man, then in public life, and whose name I will not mention, Colonel Benton remarked, "he is a certificated liar, sir," by which he meant that the official records proved him to have told a deliberate falsehood; but for unscrupulous statement and downright disregard of truth, as established by official documents.

SENATOR CONKLING'S APOLOGY

for General Grant and his Administration, delivered at Cooper Institute, New York, last Tuesday evening, excels anything I ever read. I should not refer to Mr. Conkling further than to

[*Continued on the Sixth Page.*]

MARRIED.

JOSEPH—ROBERTS—July 28, by the Rev. W. H. Daniels, Mr. Edward Joseph and Miss Lucy A. Roberts, both of this city.

DIED.

FAWCETTE—In this city, Sunday, July 28, Mary Fawcette, wife of William L. Fawcette, aged 37 years. Funeral services at the residence of the family, 117 South Park avenue, Tuesday, July 30, at 10 a. m.

WATSON—At 4 o'clock, July 29, at the residence, 318 North Market street, William Henry, aged 18 months, son of James C. Watson, formerly of John Davis & Co.

Funeral will take place to-day, 30th, from the house. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Canada papers please copy.

HALE—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, after a protracted illness, Thomas Hale, aged 74 years. Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

REAPER AND SELF-BINDER.

NOTICE.

All the World

Are Invited to Witness the Work of the

Chapman Combined REAPER AND SELF-BINDER!

Which is now Cutting and Binding successfully and practically every day in our fields.

The Machine will commence Binding for

Exhibition, Monday, Aug. 5, '72

And continue through the harvest, at

ROCHESTER, MINN.

PROPRIETORS:

EDWIN CHAPMAN, C. H. CHADBOURN,
J. M. WILLIAMS, ALLAN K. WILLIAMS.

Rochester, Minn., July 27th, 1872.

FINANCIAL.

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, BANKERS,

[illegible]

HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR Insurance Claims,

[illegible]

STOCKS FOR SALE.

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN

[illegible]

Republic Ins. Certificates.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETTIBONE & FLYNN, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PAPER,

368 State, 62 West Madison, and 274 South Halsted-sts.

JAMES J. WALWORTH,

[illegible]

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

[illegible]

STATIONERY.

COBB, ANDREWS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS,

469 Wabash-av., Chicago,
AND
241 Superior-st., Cleveland.

We offer to dealers in our line of goods the largest stock in the West of

Miscellaneous Books,
School Books,
Blank Books,
Fine Writing Papers,
Envelopes, of all grades,
Initial Boxes,
Photograph Albums,
Harding's Bibles,
Holman's Bibles,
Inks, of leading brands,
Gillott's & Esterbrook's Pens,
Faber's & Eagle Pencils,
Pocket Books, Foreign Stationery,
&c., &c.

COBB ANDREWS & CO.,
469 WABASH-AV.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

OFFICE

Republic Insurance Co.,

149 South Sangamon-st,

Statement of Condition, June 12, 1872.

Total indebtedness of every description....$1,475,[illegible]
Total means on hand to meet same........ 124,701.[illegible]

Net indebtedness over means on hand..$1,[illegible]

Remainder of capital unpaid..$2,756 [illegible]
Indebtedness due and to become due Aug. 1 $ [illegible]
Less means on hand to meet same.......... 124,701.[illegible]

Deficiency on August indebtedness.......$ [illegible]

The unpaid capital is double the amount of the indebtedness, rendering it absolutely certain that all debts will be paid in full, ultimately. It is, however, impossible to collect a further sum of $[illegible] in time to meet the Certificates of Indebtedness due Aug. 1, owing to the unavoidable delays of making collections through the courts. Suits have been instituted against a very large number of the stockholders residing in the different States, but it is impossible to bring them to final judgment earlier than October or November next.

Holders of certificates are assured that they will all be paid at the earliest moment practicable, and that, in the judgment of the officers, the August Certificates will be paid as early as the 1st of November next. Also, that the latter will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from August 1st until public notice is given that the Company is prepared to meet them.

The Company is perfectly solvent; has paid to claimants, since last October, over $1,700,000; is protecting the interests of creditors by every means within its power, and only requires from them a few months' further extension of time to enable it to pay off the remainder of its indebtedness in full.

The foregoing statement does not include any estimate or allowance for further losses upon policies still in force, which aggregate several millions of dollars.

A. DUDGEON, President,
J. B. PAYSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.

Have removed to their new and spacious

Furniture Warerooms,

443 and 445 Wabash-av., and 42 and 44 Peck-court.

N. B.—Frame building formerly occupied by us, [illegible] Michigan-av., for sale cheap; must be removed.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared [illegible] Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Teutonia Insurance Company, OF CLEVELAND.

Policy holders in the above Company who have made proofs of loss, and have not received forms for supplementary affidavit, are requested to call at the office of NORMAN C. PERKINS, No. 479 Wabash-av., with their policies, where the necessary blanks will be found. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

REAL ESTATE.

EVANSTON.

HOMES FOR SALE.

We have several excellent Homes for sale on easy terms, at from $3,000 to $12,000; also, Houses and Lots at Ravenswood, Rogers' Park, Wilmette, Glencoe, and Highland Park.

GREENLEAF & PAUL,

Room 17 Union Central Block, and Scott's Building, Evanston.

FOR SALE.

Choice business lot 20 feet front on Randolph-st., opposite Court House square. Terms easy.

BALDWIN DAVIS,
148 Madison-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the business connection [illegible]

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Important to Steamboat Owners, and all others.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

OFFER WANTED

[illegible]

BLANK BOOKS & MEMORANDUM BOOKS

[illegible]

CHURCH PEWS AND CUSHIONS FOR SALE CHEAP.

[illegible]

BISHOP VS. RECTOR.

Rev. Charles Edward Cheney Granted Another Lease of Life.

Chief Justice Williams Refuses to Enjoin Him from Occupying Christ Church Pulpit.

Defendant's Demurrer Overruled, and Fifteen Days Allowed Him to Answer.

Chief Justice Williams, of the Circuit Court, yesterday morning delivered his opinion in the matter of the application of A. C. Calkins and others for a preliminary injunction to restrain Rev. Charles Edward Cheney from occupying the pulpit of Christ Episcopal Church, etc. The Court-room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen, members of Christ Church, and there were also present a large number of lawyers and other interested spectators. The following is a brief abstract of Judge Williams' able decision:

The Court said: The bill in the case is filed by Allen C. Calkins, James O. Cleaveland, and Henry F. Jamison, "in behalf of themselves and such other members of the parish of Christ Church, Chicago, as adhere to the laws, doctrines, worship, discipline, and government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and in such other persons as [illegible] in behalf of other means toward acquirement of the property of the said parish of Christ Church, Chicago," against Charles E. Cheney, rector, Elijah P. Phillips, George Field, D. W. Keith, Chas. Fargo, Henry C. Smith, George W. Thompson, Peter Van [illegible], Charles Follansbe, vestrymen and wardens, and Royal A. B. Mills, Treasurer of Christ Church, Chicago, aforesaid, praying for a preliminary injunction "restraining the said defendant Charles Edward Cheney, from officiating as a pretended minister, and the said wardens and vestrymen from permitting said Cheney to officiate as a pretended minister, in the church edifice of said parish of Christ Church; and from using the property, revenues, and income for the support of the said Cheney, and restraining the said Cheney from receiving, and said wardens and vestrymen and said Mills, Treasurer, from paying, or causing to be paid, to said Cheney, any of the revenues or income of said parish for any services rendered or to be rendered by him as such pretended minister since the 2d day of June, 1871; and restraining said Cheney from occupying the parsonage building of said parish, and said wardens and vestrymen from allowing him to occupy the same without paying a reasonable price for rent therefor." The bill further prays that upon a final hearing of the cause the preliminary injunction be made perpetual. The Court proceeds to recite the allegations of the bill of complaint, which refer to the organization of the congregation or parish of Christ Church in conformity with the canons and requirements of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the approval of their action by the Bishop of the diocese. Then follows a rehearsal of the allegations in the bill and bringing the case down through the proceedings heretofore had to the day of the notification to the defendants that the application for an injunction had been filed. A day was set for the hearing of the motion for the injunction, and the defendants appeared to resist the granting thereof. The defendants Mills and Cheney filed demurrers to the bill of complaint both alleging that the bill is defective for want of equity and for want of proper parties. He then says, after referring to the importance of the case in general terms, that the granting or refusing of the motion here now more immediately affects the relation of the parish of Christ Church and its present rector. The almost inevitable result of its allowance would be the disruption of the official relations of Dr Cheney with his people; for that event, much as it might be mutually deprecated by them, would be esteemed by both as a lesser evil than the prolonged cessation in the Church of priestly offices. But important as is the correct decision of this motion to the immediate parties to this litigation, the questions raised and discussed upon the argument of the demurrer affect other churches and denominations, and in their right decision the Protestant Church at large and all other churches and religious societies in the land are greatly interested.

The document, comprising, as it does, sixty closely written pages of legal cap paper, cannot be given in full. Omitting, therefore, the able arguments made by counsel by the Court, we come to the decision on the motion, which closes the document, as follows:

In a case such as this, a Chancellor would greatly prefer to have the facts on the part of the defence, rather than pass upon the question in view only of the facts set up by the complainants. It may be said that it was at the option of the defendants Cheney and Mills, to demur or answer, and they chose the former course and must abide by the result. But a Court would not wish to prejudice their rights, even admitting they have erred, and above all should be careful that such defendants as have set up their defence should not be injuriously affected by the omissions of their co-defendants. Examining the answers, exhibits, and affidavits on file on behalf of the defendants, [illegible] averred that in the present parish of Christ Church only a very small minority of the communicants or pewholders are dissatisfied with its present rector; that between almost all of the members of the parish and that rector there exists the most friendly, even paternal, relations; that the church and parish, under the care and supervision of Dr Cheney, have steadily grown in numbers and in strength; that this growth and development is considered by the people as due to the faithful labors and valued ministrations of their pastor, that they regard themselves as now eminently prosperous in temporal and in spiritual things, and united in mutual affection and confidence, and that a disruption of the bonds which now connect them as pastor and people would be regarded by them as a great calamity, and eminently disastrous to the interests of the parish, pecuniarily as well as spiritually.

Let the fact be as it may, such is the view which the defendants assert is held by all the parish, with the exception of a very small minority. And, such being the case, could it be doubted that the abrupt, and forcible, and unexpected severance by this Court of such relations would work great temporary loss to the parish in the diminution of the rental of the pews, and the consequent depreciation of the value of the church property? Would persons smarting under a sense of wrong done to a pastor of their choice immediately attach themselves to a pastor not of their own choosing? Would they willingly occupy pews, or contribute voluntarily to the support of the church?

I cannot ignore the certainty that the granting of even a temporary injunction must compel the immediate severance of the bond between Dr. Cheney and his parish. Nor can I shut my eyes to the fact that outside the domestic circle there are no ties that bind humanity in more near and dear relations than those which unite an affectionate and faithful minister and an attached and grateful people. Such a minister is indeed a pastor to his flock; ever leading them into pastures spiritually green, beside still waters, under the shade of the tree of life and finally sheltering them in the one fold of the Great Shepherd. They are such bonds that I am asked to sever by an interlocutory order in this cause before I have heard the facts upon which the defendants rely for their defence. If the complainants are to suffer no immediate irreparable loss I can conceive of no case where it would be more proper for a Chancellor to exercise his discretion, and reserve such action, if it must ultimately be taken, until the cause has been fully heard both upon the facts and the law. If such ties must be broken, it should be then and not now.

If it is suggested that it is only with rights of property that civil courts interfere, I would reply that the property rights of the defendants and the church majority they represent far transcend in extent and value the property rights represented by these complainants. The property in trust of the complainants can be but slightly prejudiced by refusing to grant the motion for a preliminary injunction; those of the defendants might be most injuriously, and, perhaps, permanently affected by its allowance. The complainant's bill alleges that there is a debt of $30,000 on the church property. It is more than possible that the allowance of an interlocutory injunction would so far diminish the church income as to compel a sale of the church property under the incumbrances. No such fear ought to prevent a Chancellor from granting to the complainants, upon the final hearing of the cause, such a decree as they may then show themselves entitled to, by enforcing such decree, if need be, by a perpetual writ of injunction, but it is good reason why the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, should postpone the motion until the final hearing of the cause. For the reason above stated the interlocutory injunction will be refused. For reasons given in the early part of his decision, the Court overruled the demurrer filed by the defendants.

Mr. Fuller, counsel for the defendants, on motion, was granted fifteen days to answer, and the Court adjourned.

COUNTY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Commissioners---The Abstract Men Refuse the Offer of $200,000 for Their Books---Miscellaneous Business.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair; and to the fore, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, and Wahl.

The Chair announced the special order to be the report of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

Mr. Lonergan stated that the Committee was not prepared to report, and asked further time, which was granted.

Mr. Ashton, from the Building Committee, reported the resolutions prepared by the County Attorney and the Corporation Counsel, relative to the division of the Court House square, already published in THE TRIBUNE, and recommended that they be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that the Clerk be directed to inform the City Clerk of the action of the Board, that the Council might govern itself accordingly.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Wahl, from the Special Committee on Abstracts, reported that "they had a conference with the gentlemen owning the books in question, whereat they made them the offer of $200,000 for the same, and that they declined to accept or consider the offer."

Mr. Ashton moved that the report be accepted, and that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The motion prevailed.

Some citizens of the Town of Proviso presented a petition protesting against what they considered the illegal issuing of liquor licenses by the County Clerk, without the direction of the Board, and asking to be heard on the subject.

Referred to the Committee on Licenses.

The Clerk of the Criminal Court asked for a requisition to supply his office with a safe, 200 pigeon holes, and stationery.

Mr. Ashton said the city should supply whatever the Criminal Court needed, and moved the reference of the application to the Judiciary Committee.

It was so referred.

The County Clerk asked for mucilage, twine, etc., and got them.

County Superintendent of Schools Lane, asked for a clerk at $60 a month, and was allowed to employ one.

The County Attorney gave his opinion that the county was not liable for expenses incurred by a special election for Alderman in the Eleventh Ward.

The clerk was directed to present the city authorities with fifty copies of the quarterly proceedings of the Board, for their edification.

A recess was taken until 2 o'clock on Monday next.

KENNEDY DECAPITATED.

The Mayor Notifies the Chief of Police that His Services Are No Longer Required.

How Kennedy and the Commissioners Received the "News"---Other Police Business.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President Talcott in the chair. There were also present Commissioners Sheridan and Klokke, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Clyde.

POLICE TRIALS.

Ross Finleyson was, at the request of the Board of Health, appointed Sanitary Policeman until Oct. 1.

Officer Brown, of the Second Precinct, was charged with intoxication. The case was continued.

Officer Hutchins was charged with maltreating a prisoner. This case was postponed.

THE CASE OF OFFICER LEE.

Officer Lee was charged with intoxication. This case has attracted much public attention, having created quite a flutter in the minds of Mr. Talcott and Captain French. The latter testified to having found the officer in a saloon shouting at a bartender, whereupon the Captain took him to the station and suggested bed and soda. Mr. Steele, of the News, here passed near the intoxicated [illegible] him shamefully. Captain French told him to go to bed or be locked up. Lee, reflecting on the maternity of Captains of police generally, defied French particularly and dirtily, and threw down his star. Lee was inebriated.

Coroner Stephens, who witnessed the transaction, corroborated the Captain's story, adding that Lee loudly bellowed out a demand for $5 "on tick," and abused everybody because nobody answered his demand. He was drunk.

Lawrence Session saw Lee to the extent of seven or eight drinks on the day of the disturbance. Lee was not *real* (did he mean *reel*?) drunk.

Detective Simmons also corroborated the Captain's testimony. Lee was drunk and loud.

Louis Amberg, Clerk of the West Side Court, testified that Lee began the quarrel with the reporter by saying the *News* was full of brats. Lee was drunk.

Saloonkeeper Vesey's testimony was the same in substance. He heard no harsh words uttered by the Captain.

Officer Farnsworth heard Lee abusing the reporter most disgustingly on the sidewalk. Lee tried to get up stairs, but his attempt was unsuccessful.

AN ALTERCATION.

The defense produced a teamster, named Gifford, who answered questions at random, and with a rapidity quite terrific. Several times did Mr Clyde ask a question as to the situation of the stable, and with such explosive rapidity did the witness reply that the Assistant Corporation Counsel again asked the question. This irritated both witness and counsel, and when Mr Clyde asked a question a row was inevitable. To one question Mr Feeny objected.

The Board asked what Mr Clyde wanted to prove, to which Mr Clyde responded, "He's a scoundrel and a liar, and I propose to prove it."

Here Feeny & Co objected. The "Co." being a savage looking attorney, said it was indecent to call any man by that name.

Here Mr. Clyde threatened to slap the Co.'s face.

Emboldened by his attorney's power, the witness, leering at his representative, said he was a hard-working man, and would knock the Assistant Corporation Counsel down.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel thought not.

The Board thought that Mr Clyde was hasty.

Mr Clyde thought not,—at least not very.

The witness being told that he might go, said, glowering very unkindly at Mr. Clyde, "I'll know you."

Mr. Clyde said he would know him too, and would see him in the Penitentiary.

Ex-policemen (discharged) J. J. Hayes, proved in a surprisingly loud tone of voice, that Lee was a saint, and his persecutors fiends.

Several other unpleasant looking persons testified to the same purport.

Officer Dyer did not know anything, and delivered his testimony with much dignity and impressiveness.

KENNEDY'S HEAD.

After a great deal more nonsense, with the egotism which so conspicuously distinguishes him, Mr. President Talcott said: "Take case under advisement,—clear the room," whereupon there was a sleepy movement toward the door. It was anticipated by the numerous persons interested in the result of the Lee trial that the Board intended to dispose of that officer one way or another. This, however, did not prove to be the case. When the room was cleared of spectators and reporters, Superintendent Kennedy and [illegible] quintette proceeded to deliberate on a matter of great importance to one of them at least. It has since transpired that the Mayor wrote to Superintendent Kennedy, yesterday afternoon. It may not have been with feelings of the most acute delight that Mr. Kennedy perused the following simple missive:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF CHICAGO,
July 29, 1872.

To W. W. Kennedy, General Superintendent of Police: You are hereby notified that by virtue of the power and authority upon me conferred as Mayor of the City of Chicago, by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "An act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities in this State conferring additional powers and duties upon the Mayors of such cities, and concerning appropriation bills or ordinances that may be passed in such cities," approved March 9, 1872, and being of the opinion that the interests of the city require your removal from the office now filled by you, I do hereby remove you from the office of General Superintendent of Police in said city. I have notified the Board of Police of your removal. Respectfully,

JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

This gentle admonition had a wonderful effect upon Kennedy, considering its mildness and transparency. It collapsed the poor "Chief" from its very suddenness. He had anticipated nothing of the kind until Aug. 1, and it was only a day or two ago that he informed Mayor Medill that his (Kennedy's) lawyers were about to examine the Mayor's Bill in order to satisfy themselves as to his right to demand his (Kennedy's) resignation. And now he was removed. All this was too sad. When, therefore, he came before the Commissioner, his heart was heavy and his eyes tearful.

Meanwhile that august assembly, in the person of its wordy President, held aloft the following letter from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 29, 1872.

To Mancel Talcott, Mark Sheridan, E. F. C. Klokke, Police Commissioners:

You are hereby notified that by virtue of the power and authority upon me conferred, as Mayor of the city of Chicago, by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled, "An act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities in this State, conferring additional powers and duties upon Mayors of such cities, and concerning appropriation bills or ordinances that may be passed in such cities," approved March 9, 1872, I have this day removed W. W. Kennedy from the office of General Superintendent of Police in the said city.

Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

These documents, (handled, by the way, in the closest of secret session) appeared to give no immediate consolation to the decapitated officer. One by one the Commissioners, the doors closed, took him by the hand. Mr. Talcott confidentially told him that he had used his utmost influence with the Mayor to avert the blow, but the axe was destined to fall. He could not but consider Kennedy inefficient, especially while a chance of French's promotion remained. But, as it was, why——

These manly words of comfort, and the candid acknowledgement of the Commissioner, who will henceforth be required to mind his own business, and air his prurience with police Captains in questionable quarters, only with the permission of the General Superintendent, failed to cheer poor Kennedy. His heart was broken and his eyes were tearful.

After about an hour's consultation the meeting broke up, and the announcement was made that the decision in the case of Officer Lee would not be made public until to-day.

DRILL TO-DAY.

George Heintzman, Drillmaster of the Department, notified the Board that he would drill the entire North Division force, between 3 and 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, on North Dearborn street, near the Third Precinct Police Station.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent Kennedy's quarterly report was presented, showing the following statistics: Total value of property reported stolen, $49 695; total amount recovered, $23,561.80; total amount of fines, $50 159; total number of arrests, 8,594; males, 7,316; females, 1,238; married 2,806; single, 5,788; number of lost children, 626; number of lodgers, 126.

Of those arrested 47 were under 10 years; 189 between 10 and 20 years; 3 854 between 20 and 30; 2,432 between 30 and 40 years; 1 209 between 40 and 50 years. There were discharged in the Courts, 1 339; discharged on payment of costs, 261; sent to County Agent, 10; to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 36; to Protestant Orphan Asylum, 15; to Home of the Good Shepherd, 3; held on criminal charges, 314; bound over to keep the peace, 93; fined in Police Courts, 6,595. The nationalities were as follows: American, 2 998; colored Americans, 263; Bohemians, 80; Canadians, 63; Danes, 37; English, 376; French, 91; Germans, 1,249; Hollanders, 8; Belgians, 8; Irish, 2,389; Italians, 256; Norwegians, 781; Poles, 25; Scotch, 138; Swedes, 231; Welsh, 19.

Of their occupations the following is a statement: Attorneys, 16; agents, 28; butchers, 72; blacksmiths, 67; barbers 26; bar tenders, 11; 'bus-drivers, 32; carpenters, 302; clerks, 122; coopers, 12; cooks, 9; expressmen, 95; farmers, 32; housekeepers, 566; laborers, 2,557; prostitutes, 380; none, 2,175.

The charges were as follows: Adultery, 4; arson, 4; assault, 14; assaulting officers 21; assault with intent to kill, 17; with intent to rob, 5; to kill, 74; to do bodily injury, 80; with a deadly weapon, 47; bastardy, 16; burglary, 94; bigamy, 1; cruelty to animals, 7; carrying concealed weapons, 30; drunk 1,704; disorderly and drunk, 1,233; disorderly, 3 693; destitute, 45; fast driving, 76; highway robbery, 12; interfering with an officer, 59; inmates of houses of ill-fame, 196; of disorderly houses, 37; keeping gaming houses, 98; keeping houses of ill-fame, 37; larceny 534; riot 106; vagrancy, 260; violation of fire ordinance, 155.

It was placed on file.

* * *

Buggies and Phaetons.

Butters & Co. will sell, regardless of price, for account of manufacturers, who must have money, upwards of thirty open and top-buggies and phaetons, rockaways and carriages, at auction, on Wednesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal street. These carriages are the same as sold by all regular dealers.

* * *

—A country editor reports the prevalence of "spinal" meningitis. We don't know what it is, but presume, from its name, that it has something to do with shuffling off the mortal "coil."

—An English lady asked Miss Catherine M. Sedgwick, while abroad, whether they had any fine old trees in America, and then catching herself, added, "Oh, beg pardon! I forgot at the moment that your country was so lately settled!"

THE FRENCH BAND.

A New and Unpublished Phase in the Management.

Alleged Flight of Steiner, One of the Managers, with All the Funds.

The French Band, the French Society, and Wyndham, the Victims.

A Gigantic, Well-Planned, and Successfully-Executed Confidence Game.

When the fact was made public that the President of the French Republic had not only permitted but had ordered the Band of the Garde Republicaine to visit Chicago, mighty efforts were made on all sides by innumerable managers and speculators, excited by the prestige acquired by this particular band at Gilmore's Boston Jubilee, to secure and monopolize their management. They came ostensibly under the auspices of the French *Societe Mutual de Bienfaisance*, and were promised the protection of the society, the Consulate, and a popular welcome by the people. The business management of the concerts was entrusted to Mr. Steiner, a young gentleman of hitherto unblemished reputation, well-known in connection with the "Star Lecture Course" and other fashionable entertainments of last season. In order to give additional *eclat* to the affair, or it may be to inspire greater confidence from the Trustees of the band and society, Mr. Steiner invited the co-operation of Mr. Charles Wyndham, the well-known theatrical manager, and the concerts were advertised as under the management of Wyndham & Steiner, the bright young gentleman modestly shadowing his name behind that of the popular manager. The labor of business, such as making a good effect with the band, arranging the procession, reception, banquet, etc., selecting and arranging the programmes of each concert, engaging the solo vocalists, and seeing that the entertainment generally was up to the mark. To Steiner was deputed the important task of issuing and superintending the sale of tickets, the auditing and payment of all bills, and, above all the exclusive charge of the receipts, from which the French Band and the society were to be first satisfied, then claims for outside and incidental expenses including rent of churches, etc, advertising, printing, and help, and the residue or profit to be equally divided between Wyndham and Steiner.

The story of the reception and career of the French Band here is too recent and too widely known to need repetition here; suffice it that the receipts were large, very large, in fact so large as to warrant a continuation of the series of concerts elsewhere than in Chicago. Accordingly, Mr. Wyndham, after consultation with the French authorities, arranged a short tour, and, on Saturday, the 20th inst., started for Cincinnati to arrange matters for their appearance the following Monday. He returned here in time for the final concert, at Green's Garden, a week from last Sunday.

Not the slightest suspicion of anything wrong troubled anybody up to this time. All claims that were presented were promptly paid, and, as late as Sunday night, checks were given to many claimants. Those interested in the large amount of money on hand never had the precaution, however, to ask for any settlement. Everything was politeness and civility. The French people confided in Mr. Wyndham, seeing him so cordially welcomed by all the best people in the city, and Wyndham trusted in Steiner, who, with an apparent energy and business tact, and his bland smile, somewhat suggestive of our heathen neighbor *Ah Sin*, completely deceived everybody.

After the concert on Sunday night the whole party were to leave for Cincinnati with the exception of Steiner, who was to remain behind until the following morning to settle up all back claims, and then to go on to Pittsburgh, the station for the band after Cincinnati.

The amount of money in his possession at that time is variously estimated at from $15,000 to $25,000; the latter is, perhaps nearer the mark, although the actual sum must have fallen somewhat short of the higher figure. After the departure of the troops or troupe from Chicago nothing more was seen of the festive Steiner or the funds. Of course he was not expected at Cincinnati, so his absence occasioned no remark, as he was supposed to be in Pittsburgh. The success of the concerts was of course great, and the pressure of business prevented any one making too anxious inquiries for the missing manager. At Pittsburgh, however, the first gleam of suspicion dawned on some of the more astute of the party, as nothing had been seen there of Steiner. The others, however, pooh poohed the idea of anything being wrong, or even neglectful on the part of the financier. He must have known that the printing and bills had been looked to here by the managers of the Opera House, and had probably gone directly to Philadelphia, where no preliminary announcements had yet been made, in order to work up the town well. His silence, by correspondence or otherwise, was overlooked, as the concerts were everywhere most successful, and all his time was supposed to be devoted to work. At Cincinnati the work of spoliation was further [illegible] Paulus, the leader of the band, of $1,000 in cash and about half as much in jewelry and valuables from the room of Miss Annie Goodall, who accompanied the band as solo vocalist. These losses, however, were borne with philosophy if not with resignation, in view of the large sum due from the Chicago concerts.

Upon the arrival of the company at Philadelphia, they were surprised to find no preparations for their reception, no announcement of their coming, and, in fact, not the slightest intimation from anybody that they were even remotely expected. Then the shell burst. The whole truth, or, at any rate, the worst part of it, became unmistakably evident.

Curses and denunciations of the thief were of course not wanting, but were utterly unavailing, he having nearly a clear week unsuspected in which to get clear of danger. The consternation, despair and mutual reproaches of the duped ones are indescribable. The French declared in most emphatic Gallic that the Americans were a nation of robbers, and proceeded to look to the safety of their fine instruments and not too voluminous baggage, each man expressing his determination to keep personal guard over his personal property. All was confusion and anarchy.

At last order was restored and the worst facts plainly faced. It was determined to make the best of what was left and the concerts, as originally arranged, came off in Philadelphia.

Rumor assigns many causes for the delinquency of the hitherto immaculate Steiner. Some say he lost a large sum at the gaming table. Others that he himself must have been the victim of robbery. The most probable explanation is, however, that he found a larger deficit in his cash than he could account for, owing to his having been seen at various places of indifferent resort during the week of the concerts here, and, as he did not care to face the music he concluded it would be more profitable, as well as more politic to appropriate the whole.

The arrangement with the French Relief and Aid Society was that they should have 10 per cent of the gross receipts of the concerts. On Sunday Mr. Steiner gave the President of this association a check for $1,200 on one of the city banks, which was presented on Monday. It was not cashed, however, as no funds were on deposit to Mr Steiner's credit at the place indicated. On Friday of the week of the concerts, Mr Steiner gave Mr. Niboyet a check on the First National Bank for $4,000. This was deposited at the Marine Bank to the drawer's credit, but for some reason not yet explained was not presented at the counter of the First National for collection until the following week. Then the response given was "no funds" as before. Mr. Wyndham is understood to have turned over to the band the entire receipts of the concerts in Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, and Philadelphia, leaving him with considerable waste of physical exertion and managerial talent, and nothing to show for it. The band are likely to return across the sea with very poor ideas of American honesty. They consider themselves to have been used in a niggardly manner in Boston, and the result of their Chicago experience is anything but pleasant. The individual losses of M. Paulus are elsewhere mentioned.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

That $312,078 25 Dwindles to $17,665.75—The Loan and Trust Company Cited to appear before the Register for Examination.

Yesterday, Horace A. Hurlbut, President, and James Van Inwagen, of the State Insurance Company, and the National Loan and Trust Company appeared in the United States District Court to show cause why the latter institution should not pay over $312,078 25 to the assignee in bankruptcy of the State Insurance Company, alleged to be on deposit in the bank, to the credit of the company.

They admit that the Insurance Company was put into bankruptcy on the 8th day of December last, but they deny that on that day or any other day thereafter, there was the sum named or any other sum, to the credit of the company in the bank. It is stated that prior to that date the company had been a depositor in the bank, and had money to its credit, but upon a proceeding in the Circuit Court, to wind up the affairs of the Company under the State law, a Receiver was appointed on the 22d day of November, 1871, by whose order the bank was instructed to transfer the sum to his account as Receiver. There was then found to be $17,665 75 to the credit of that account, and the transfer was made. The respondents claim offset, and signify their willingness to submit them to proper adjudication, expressing a willingness to do equity in the premises.

John A. King, one of the creditors upon whose petition the original proceedings were had, petitioned that the parties be compelled to appear before the Register for examination. It was so ordered.

BASE BALL.

DISSOLUTION OF THE TROY CLUB.

The New York *World* of the 27th says: "The Troy Club, which was organized this season with such a grand flourish of trumpets, is no more. After a short and not very brilliant career this Club, which was to whip the life out of all the other professional clubs, has quietly departed this life. Notwithstanding that it was a regularly incorporated institution, with its stock taken up by a number of wealthy shareholders, the directors disbanded the members on the 23d instant, and sent them to find a living where they could, without even paying them their salaries up to the date of their dismissal. It is true that the Club has not turned out the success which it was anticipated it would, but that is a poor excuse for sending the members adrift at the present season of the year, when there is but little prospect of their being able to get engagements elsewhere. Several of the men have money owing to them since May, and owe considerable sums for board, which they are at present unable to liquidate. There is some talk of their joining the Eckford Club, but until the arrangements with respect to that are settled they will play under the name of the Haymakers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that there will be a good attendance at their game with the Mutuals on Tuesday, in order to give them a good send-off."

HOME NOTES OF THE GAME.

The Lakeside nine of Chicago, with only eight men, glory in having defeated the State City of Joliet, with nine, by a score of 13 to 8. They propose to reduce the nine two or three and do the same thing.

The Garnets defeated the Manhattans yesterday by a score of 19 to 17 in eleven innings. Without feeling proud, they want to hear from the Actives.

A TOUGH OLD PROBLEM.

The Bridgeport Odors Again Under Consideration---"The Hardest of All Problems Before the City Government"---The Healy Slough, Ogden's Slip and the Rendering Houses: Can They Be Purified?

A meeting of the Common Council Committee on Police, and the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of the Healy Slough and Ogden Slip, was held yesterday afternoon. There were present Mayor Medill, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Heath, Schaffner, Thompson, Gill, Schmitz, Lengacher, Daggy, and Stone, Drs Rauch and Johnson, of the Board of Health, and numerous gentlemen interested in the question.

Mr Reid, of the firm of Reid & Sherwin, made a statement relative to his share in the rendering and slaughtering nuisances. He took the ground that, if his establishment were connected with the main sewer in Archer avenue, the stench would be almost wholly done away with. If a place could be found to bury the offal, and if the slip were dredged out, the nuisance would be in a great measure abated.

Alderman Schaffner asked if there was no other place, within a reasonable distance from Chicago, where the business could be carried on.

Mr. Reid knew of no place where it could be carried on, unless it was at Calumet, which was too far away, even if it would be permitted there. Their firm had complied with the ordinance as far as they knew how.

Mr. Schoeneman said that the great stench lately complained of on the avenues, proceeded from establishments which had taken no steps toward complying with the regulations as to condensers, etc. If the houses were driven to the Stock Yards the evil would be much greater than at present, on account of insufficient drainage. He believed the Bridgeport location was the best if the rendering establishments were compelled to live up to the regulations. It was undoubtedly possible to so carry on these establishments as not to create a stench which could be smelled more than half a block away.

Ald. Schaffner inquired if it was necessary to employ young boys in the slaughter houses.

Mr. Schoeneman said that it was not necessary to employ boys under 15 years of age.

Mr. Sherwin explained that Ogden Slip was the receptacle of street and privy vault drainage, and it could never be cleaned out until the sewers emptying into the slip were turned away from it.

Mr. Turner said it appeared that there were as many modes of rendering as there were establishments. His plan was entirely different from that of the other gentlemen in the business, according to their statements. There was great difficulty met in finding a place to deposit the offal. They knew no place to put it—everybody refused them, and they were at a loss to know what to do with it. It had been suggested to tow the offal in covered barges and dump it into the lake, but a man had told him that if this were done the people would form regiments and cut off the head of every man engaged in the business. Another fruitful source of stench was the fertilizing factory of Thompson & Edwards, in the town of Lake, about half a mile from the city limits. There had been more slaughtering done this summer than ever before, but over half the establishments were now closed. In relation to the Healy Slough, he said that until last fall the Board of Public Works had refused to construct a sewer from his place, so that they were obliged to drain into the slough. Since then they and other parties had stopped draining into the Healy Slough, which had improved very materially, and the water did not boil any more.

Mr. Bonsfield said that it was admitted by Messrs Reid and Sherwin, Turner and the others that their places could be carried on without becoming nuisances. It could be proved that half of the time they made no effort to carry off the noxious stuff, and that they often burned it. It rested with the citizens to see that these establishments were carried on without becoming offensive.

Mr Louis Wahl being called upon, gave his views. He said that from the evidence of the parties themselves, he was strengthened in the belief that the business could be carried on without becoming offensive, and he believed that there was power enough in the law to compel them to do it. They could do it if they meant to do it; but, instead of prosecuting them, the city authorities should endeavor to assist them to perfect their arrangements. He denied that any such amount of money was made out of the business as people supposed.

Ald. Schaffner said the only way to assist these men was to declare one or two of them a nuisance, and make an example of them.

Mr Wahl said that was right. Make them do it. Concentrate the slaughtering and rendering into as few houses as possible, so that they could be supervised more thoroughly. Keep them where they are, but compel them to take care of their establishments.

Mayor Medill said that this was the hardest of all problems before the City Government. The city was sadly deficient in natural drainage, and this was the root of the trouble. There were two aspects to be considered,—the temporary and the permanent solution of the question. The matter might be patched up for the present summer, now half over; but another summer would come again, and with it more slaughtering than ever. Every year this mighty interest was increasing in volume, and [illegible]. He had a good deal of sympathy, and a good deal of indignation, with reference to these renderers and butchers, for they seemed to have grown so familiar with the horrible smells which they created as to become insensible to the actual amount of mischief they were doing. It was already a serious question among the residents of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Wards, and Hyde Park, as to whether they could live there any longer on account of these awful smells. What was to be done? This business must be conducted somewhere in or about the city. He could suggest that the health authorities prohibit the running of refuse matter into dead or stagnant water, like Ogden Slip and Healy Slough. Do this at all hazards, and by whatever means should be necessary. He feared that in time the river and canal would become polluted. He was satisfied, from personal observation, that the rendering men could reduce the nuisance. Even for temporary relief, it would require the concurrence of the renderers themselves, and the health authorities must keep men right along them day and night, exercising the strictest vigilance. How carry away the offal was rather a puzzling question. Where could they put the stuff? The Northwestern Fertilizing Company had offered to receive the offal of all kinds at a platform for $2 per load. Moreover, millions of tons might be carried ten or twelve miles out into the lake and deposited without injury to anybody. In his opinion there was but one place where the business in the future could be carried on, and that was on the shore of the lake south of the mouth of the Calumet River. There the offal and refuse matter could be easily deposited in the lake, and, owing to the extreme scarcity of southeast winds, no smell would ever reach the city. The meat could easily be delivered to the city upon reasonable terms. Once sixteen miles south and four miles east, and the renderers would be forever released from the vexatious questions now under consideration. But for the present, he believed that if the present sanitary regulations were strictly obeyed, the nuisance could be almost wholly kept down this summer. Ogden Slip should and must be cleaned out by dredging, and by preventing washings from running into it again.

Dr. Johnson, of the Board of Health, said that for five years the Board had endeavored to control this matter, but they had recognized that all the means proposed were but temporary. It was known that the establishments could be conducted without giving offence, but it was all a question whether this could be done without deducting largely from the profits of their business. There had been a constant violation of the rules adopted by the Board of Health, and it seemed almost impossible to enforce the regulations.

Dr. Rauch said the question under discussion was the passage of an ordinance prohibiting rendering and slaughtering within the city limits during certain months of the year. Certain regulations had been adopted by the Board of Health, but these parties had refused to conduct their business in accordance with those regulations. The nuisance had abated considerably within the past two weeks, simply because the parties had been compelled to pay more attention to their establishments under a peculiar pressure. If they were allowed to remain where they are, they would be a constant source of annoyance. He was opposed to their remaining because the current in the river was not sufficient to carry off the drainage from them. If the rendering establishments drained into the sewers, the gases would extend back through the sewers and enter the houses connected therewith. He was fully convinced that before long summer slaughtering and rendering would have to be stopped within the city limits.

The Committee then adjourned until Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Grant Meeting at Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 2[illegible].

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The attempt made here last night to galvanize the dying carcass of Grantism proved a very labored, spiritless, and, in many respects, a ludicrous affair. The honest truth is, the game is well nigh up. The idea of electing Grant to serve another term won't take with the people. They want, and intend to have, a change in the administration of the Government.

"The great outpouring," as the Grant organ here has it, consisted of a procession composed of about 50 colored men, who have been duped into the belief that Grant is their best friend, and perhaps 100 boys. There were not a dozen white voters in the procession.

General Beveridge addressed the crowd. For cool misrepresentation, Mr. B. can lay John A. Logan, Oglesby, or Stephen A. Hulbut in the shade. His abuse of Horace Greeley was simply infamous. General Black, the Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, whose record as a soldier is most brilliant, and who is an able and eloquent speaker, ought to get after Beveridge as soon as possible.

This affair was the first attempt at a grand rally of the Grant forces at the State Capitol, and, although in preparation for more than a fortnight, it proved a significant failure.

TWIG.

* * *

—A Cleveland boy, who carried gunpowder and lucifer matches in the same pocket, has not been heard from since the spontaneous affiliation of the two, and his friends think peradventure he has gone on a journey.

—Don't believe it. A New Bedford gentleman has shown the editor of a local paper there an umbrella 115 years old, and almost as good as new. The cover is silk, and the bows are whalebone, tipped with brass. He says it has been in the same family all the time, and has never been stolen.

—A singular accident occurred recently upon the White Mountain Notch road, N. H., a little above the Crawford House. A stage coach on its way from Ammonoosuc Station to the Crawford House was struck by lightning, during a heavy shower, the horses being thrown down but not killed, and two passengers sitting on the top of the vehicle were somewhat injured. Their clothes were burned, their gold watches and watch chains melted in their pockets, and one of the men was burnt upon the breast, the electric fluid also completely encircling his body.

COMMON COUNCIL MEETING.

The Mayor Nominates Elmer Washburn for General Superintendent of Police.

Cleaning the North Branch---The New City Hall.

A regular meeting of the Common Council was held last evening. There were present the following Aldermen: Dixon, McGenniss, Thompson, Daggy, Stone, Tracey, Culerton, Bateham, Heath, Sherwood, Gill, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Ogden, Busse.

There being no quorum at 8 o'clock, it was moved to adjourn, but the Aldermen felt sad and savage, and looked around until the following Aldermen came in: Schmidt, Schmitz, Gardner, Woodman, Bailey, Carney, Sweet, McAvoy, and Verdier.

On motion of Ald. McCaffrey, Ald. Daggy was called to the Chair.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

Ald. Daggy made an explanation with regard to the signing of the report recommending the adoption of the law regulating special assessments.

Ald. McAvoy moved that the ordinance be re-considered, and it was so ordered. It was then temporarily postponed.

KENNEDY'S SUCCESSOR.

The following communication from His Honor, Mayor Medill, was received with looks of astonishment and referred to the Joint Committee on Police and Judiciary:

GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power and authority upon me conferred as Mayor of the City of Chicago, by the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois entitled "An act concerning the appointment and removal of city officers in all cities of this State, conferring additional powers and duties upon the Mayors of such cities, and concerning appropriation bills or ordinances that may be passed in such cities," approved March 9, 1872 I have this day removed W. W. Kennedy from the office of General Superintendent of Police in the said city. The said act provides that the Mayor shall report, in writing, his reasons for any removal to the legislative authority. The said Kennedy was inefficient in the discharge of his duties as such General Superintendent; that he lacked in necessary executive ability and vigilance; that the public interests and the discipline and usefulness of the police force required a change of General Superintendent. And by virtue of the authority conferred by the said act, I hereby appoint to the office of General Superintendent of Police Elmer Washburn, and respectfully ask your honorable body to concur therein.

Respectfully, JOSEPH MEDILL, Mayor.

CLEANSING THE NORTH BRANCH AGAIN.

A resolution was offered, directing the Board of Health to report whether sanitary considerations did not require the cleansing of the North Branch by means of artesian wells, and referred to the Board of Public Works.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Under a suspension of the rules, Ald. Gardner, Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings, reported the basis of an agreement to be entered into between city and county toward the erection of a City Hall, with a recommendation that the Mayor and City Clerk be authorized to sign the agreement. The document has already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and made the special order for Monday night.

The Council adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The sham fights at Wimbledon, England, have terminated in a real croquet tournament.

—Druggists say the demand for fly paper this summer is unprecedented, and housekeepers say there never were such swarms of flies.

—Quite a city has grown up at the eastern extremity of Long Island, it being the summer home of a large number of New York stock brokers.

—Lager beer is the fashionable drink at Long Branch, this season, for both sexes.

—It is rumored, in a subterraneous manner, that a quantity of Captain Kidd's ill-gotten pelf has been unearthed between Westerly and Stonington.

—Emma Fisher, a small domestic of Aylesbury, England, recently managed to get away with $10,000 dollars worth of clothes and jewelry belonging to the family where she was employed.

—Goats infest the Upper Sacramento Valley in California this season to such a degree that men are obliged to go veiled for protection against them. The people actually suffer from the plague.

—The ring forming for the annexation of the Navigators' Islands to the United States is called the "Cannibal" ring. It would be a good thing, no doubt, if they would eat each other up.

—The last Legislature of Prince Edward Island is still in debt to the Government $400 for rum punches.

—The Pequonnock Fish Company, of Connecticut, has received the Government contract to stock the Mississippi River with shad, for $15,000. Five million young shad have already been sent from the Company's hatching houses.

—Kid gloves may be cleaned by saturating them with gasoline and setting them on fire. [illegible] did it that way a few days ago, but it ruined the gloves, and as for the hands, they will be of no further use to the owner.

—That friendly relations will continue between Albany and Troy is evinced by the fact that a basket containing a very small child, labelled, "I am from Albany," was found on his stoop by a Trojan the other night.

BOLTS, NAILS, &c.

AMERICAN
BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
L. M. DAYTON,
184 Second st, Cincinnati, O.

Bridge Bolts,
Building Bolts,
Fish-Bar Bolts,
Carriage Bolts,
Fire Bolts,
Machine Bolts,
Lag Screws,
Washers,
Hot Pressed Nuts.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

White Star Line
NEW YORK CORK AND LIVERPOOL—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.

OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC

6,000 tons burden—3,000 h p each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in mid ship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $37, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 86 South Market-st, Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

CUNARD MAIL LINE
Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
China	July 31	Calabria	August 3
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st, Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st, London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
THE GERMANIA BANK OF CHICAGO
have removed to their new and elegant office, SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-ST. AND FIFTH-AV. Receive Deposits, issue Certificates of Deposit, discount Business Paper, negotiate Loans to Corporations, buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Coin, Stocks, Securities and Mortgages, and make Collections in all parts of the world.
Depositors liberally accommodated.
C. KNOBELSDORFF, Pres't.
W. J. HALLER, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice to Shippers.
The General Offices of the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company and Chicago & Kansas City Short Line, have been removed to their new building, West Van Buren-st, near the bridge. Through bills lading to all points West and Southwest will be given at the General Freight Agent's Office.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
It is not a spring water. For Sale by all Druggists.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE DECIDED HIT OF THE SEASON.
The elite and fashion crowd the Theatre nightly to witness
EDWIN ADAMS
In his masterly impersonation of
ENOCH ARDEN.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
Next week, "THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE."

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
Commencing Monday, July 29.
FAREWELL!—Only Six Nights More, Wednesday & Saturday Matinee,
OF THE EVER-POPULAR
Tony Pastor Troupe.
Arlington, Willis, Jennie Engel, Ella Wesner, Kitty O'Neil, Prof O'Reardon, Harrigan and Hart, Billy Carter, Frank Kerns, Frank Girard, Johnny Manning, Tony Pastor himself, etc., in New Acts, Songs, Burlesques, etc. N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Second Week and Triumphant Success of the World Renowned
HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS
In an entire new bill. First week of Hooley's great original burlesque on the
BLACK CROOK,
Introducing the Peruvian Ballet Troupe in their beautiful dances and classic poses. Mulligan, Rice, Hughes and White in new acts. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
ATTRACTION PAR EXCELLENCE!
COMMENCING
MONDAY, AUGUST 5.
CHIARINI'S
ROYAL HAVANA CIRCUS!
Comprising the Best Wonderful Artists and Finest Stud of Dancing Horses ever Presented to the Public!
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE THIRTEENTH
ANNUAL PICNIC
OF THE
ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,
Will be held at
Haas' Park, Wednesday, July 31.
There will be a Grand Baby Show at 2 p. m.; also a Grand Balloon Ascension.
Supt. Kennedy will have charge of the police force, and will not allow any improper characters on the grounds.
Trains start at 8:45, 10:30 a. m., and 1 p. m., stopping at Park Station and Western avenue.
Tickets $1. Children half price.
RICH'D BARNARD, President.
C. H. BURROUGHS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Special Auction Sale
On TUESDAY, JULY 30, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
When we will close out the entire stock of
CLOTHING
of Morris Kaspere, deceased. This stock is well assorted and seasonable.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 22, 24, and 26 Randolph st.

Our Wednesday Auction Sale of
Boots, Shoes, & Slippers
Of July 31, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
will as usual comprise a large line of STANDARD GOODS that must now be closed out with the season. 400 cases will be offered this week.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
General Merchandise
And Real Estate Auctioneers,
Nos 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Boots and Shoes
AT AUCTION,
On TUESDAY, July 30, at 9½ o'clock, on second floor at our salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Second-hand Carriage, Buggies, Etc., at Auction,
On WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auctioneers.

CHOICE PROPERTY
At CLEAVERVILLE,
AT AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
We shall sell without reserve on easy terms: Four choice residence lots fronting on Union-av, 50 by 150 feet, being Lot 6 and the west half of Lot 7, Block 5, Cleaverville Addition, 175 feet west of Cottage Grove-av.
W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Dry Goods and Clothing
AT AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, Aug 1, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.
CHOICE CHROMOS
AT AUCTION.
We will continue the sale of Pictures, THIS EVENING, at No. 212 West Madison st., at 8 o'clock, a lot remaining which must be closed without reserve.
HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Dry Goods & Clothing
AT AUCTION,
AT 148 MICHIGAN-AV.,
On Wednesday morning, July 31, at half past 9 o'clock, 150 ps. Union Beavers, 200 ps. all Wool Cassimeres, 100 ps. Kentucky Jeans, 100 doz. Knit Shirts and Drawers, 1,000 doz. Hosiery, 500 Bed Spreads, a splendid line of Clothing, Flannels, Satinets, Notions, etc.; also large line Carpets and Boots and Shoes.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF
Grocery Fixtures,
FITTINGS, AND STOCK,
Consisting of Teas, Coffee, Sugar, Shelf Goods, large Ice Safe, Awning, Gas Fittings, Glass and Boots and Shoes, on the premises, 281 South Halsted-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 8 o'clock in the evening precisely, under a chattel mortgage without reserve.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate V. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made among other things for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,035.84, payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises on the 2d day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m. A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to-wit: Section No. 5, containing 640 10-100 acres, all of lot No. 557, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing 88 28-100 acres, and 100 acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together 299 22-100 acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.

July 18, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

FURNITURE.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars!!
IN FURNITURE.
Must be closed out before Aug. 1, for WHATEVER IT WILL BRING, preparatory to removal from the Bigelow Block, and a material change in our business.
NO RESERVE.
The building now occupied by us for sale; must be removed. Apply on the premises.
WEBER
Furniture Company,
Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

BUYERS OF
FURNITURE!
Will now find us ready to exhibit and sell
Consignments of Medium and
FINE FURNITURE!
OF UNEXCELLED QUALITY,
And at prices that are duplicates of our Saturday Auction sales.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Building Material.
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS,
(SUBJECT TO REBATE.)
Manufacturers' Agency, Germania Bank Building, cor. Washington-st. and Fifth-av. British Plate Glass; Crystal Sheet & Ornamental Glass, from St. Helen's Works, Liverpool; Plumbers' Goods, Gas Fittings, Chandeliers, &c., from Breden & Booth, Birmingham; also, Scotch Pig Iron, to arrive. For sale by
T. D. HALL.

Roofing Materials
AND
BUILDING FELT.
Send for Circulars and Samples.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL,
230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

IRON WORKS.

C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive Departments or either branch of the General Assembly (other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the proposals for any or all of such classes of printing—the price per one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class, at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, and in force July 1st, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment, as liquidated damages, by such bidder, to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., on the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State,
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.,
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commiss'rs of Public Printing.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Mississippi Central Railroad Extension.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the M. C. R. R. Company in Jackson, Tennessee, for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson. This work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts can be seen at the Engineer's Office after August 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to H. S. McCOMB, President, or S. B. REED, Engineer in charge, Jackson, Tennessee.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, SNY ISLAND LEVEE,
PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 22, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office by Wm. Dustin, President Levee Commission, until 12 o'clock m., on the sixth (6) day of August, 1872, for the construction of a levee along the banks of the Mississippi River, from a point in Adams County, Illinois about six (6) miles above Hannibal, through Pike County, to a point in Calhoun County, about eight (8) miles below Clarksville. The total length of the levee is about fifty one (51) miles.

Contractors will make bids for the entire work per cubic yard, giving one price right through, without classifying according to heights of embankment.

Bids for clearing and grubbing per acre will also be received.

The work will be paid for in registered Levee Bonds, issued under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved April 24, 1871, registered under an act approved April 6, 1872, and contractors will specify in their bids the price at which they will receive the bonds.

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any and all bids received.

Detailed specifications and further information may be had upon application to GEO. W. JONES, Secretary Levee Commissioners, Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill.; to C. N. CLARK, Hannibal, Mo.; or to E. L. CORTHELL, Chief Engineer, Hannibal, Mo.

WM. DUSTIN,
JOHN G. WHEELOCK,
GEO. W. JONES,
Levee Commissioners.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. Co.,
ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office on the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m., for the grading and masonry of eighteen sections, being about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of Athens and Washington. These sections embrace large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be in readiness for exhibition at this office on and after July 25.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved to the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, Pres't.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.
SECOND
GRAND GIFT CONCERT!
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,
AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT
In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on
Saturday Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION
Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 58 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter) is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 in Currency
Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	[illegible] Cash.
1	3 000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
35 Gifts of $600 each	21,000 Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court appeals Ky.
Hon J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Leb'n Dis.
Hon W. H. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool.
Col PHIL LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JULIAN, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
BENNY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R.R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.
R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

☞ Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000 000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

THIS COMPANY will loan in gold or currency, and in sums not less than $5,000, *without commissions*, for long periods, on Real Estate improved or in course of improvement, on the approval of the following named gentlemen:

Wm. F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq.; Wirt Dexter, Esq.;
Henry W. King, Esq.; Heman G. Powers, Esq.

Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., [illegible] Canal st.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:30 p m	*9:10 a m
St Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	‡9:00 p m	*8:00 p m

* Except Sunday. ‡ Ex. Saturday. § Ex. Monday.
‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:37 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*9:00 a m
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*7:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:25 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.
** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	§10:30 p m	†6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:45 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	*5:45 a m
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	*7:45 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	§10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Night Express	§9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'odat'n	*12:00 m	*2:25 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:00 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	5:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via ...	5:40 p m	11:15 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	11:40 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Day Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	*5:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*1:00 p m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*5:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:40 a m

*Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily.
* Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†8:00 p m	*10:00 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	†8:00 p m	*6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:45 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 7:30 a. m.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:45 p m
Ferreston Passenger	*3:15 p m	*10:15 a m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:45 p m	*10:15 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:20 p m	*10:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	*7:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:35 a m	*5:00 p m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

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MONETARY

MONDAY E

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OND

T CONCERT!

OF THE

Y OF KENTUCKY,

VILLE, KY.

...of the Legislature incor...
BRARY OF KENTUCKY,

GIFT CONCERT

...Public Library building, in
...le, Ky., on

pt. 28, 1872.

S OF ADMISSION

...; half tickets, $5; quarter ...kets for $100; 28 for $225; ...285 for $1 000; 575 for $5,000. ...$100 worth of tickets at a

...en requested, by registered ...ey may be sent by Adams ...ections, P. O. money order, ...draft.

...t of traction of a ticket is ...itled to admission to the Con... ...ded to it. During the Con...

in Currency

...ers of tickets by distribution ...AND GIFTS, as follows:

...OF GIFTS.

...Cash ... $500

...Bramlette, late G... ...to represent th... ...second Grand Gi... ...that the money from ... ...with the Treasurer, that ...ected and the gifts justly ...aid.

...place in public, in full view ... the immediate supervision ...ers as Trustees of the Pub... ...y and the following named ...d citizens, who have con... ...e that all is fairly done.

...udge Court appeals, Ky. ...T, late M. O. Leb'n Dis. ...udge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky. ...U. S. Marshal Dis Ky. ...Chan. Lou Chan Court. ...R., President Farmers' and ... Manager Royal Insurance ...tt'y Ninth Judicial Dist. ...ler Graham Cabinet ...O., manager Galt House. ...dical University, Louisville. ...ayor Louisville. ...City Attorney. ...reasurer Louisville. ...Manufacturers' Bank. ...he Louisville Hotel Co. ...Pres Second National Bank ...tor Willard Hotel. ...Traders' Bank ...S, firm of Newcomb, Buchan... ...s German Bank. ...obacco and Cotton Merchant ...Pres L. & O. Short Line R.R. ...Express Company. ...resident ..., Vice President. ...retary. ...ROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

E. BRAMLETTE,

...of Kentucky, Public Library ...entucky.

ANCIAL.

MORTGAGE COMPANY

W YORK.

PITAL,

D IN GOLD!

ABCOCK, President.

FMAN, Treasurer.

...s loans in gold or currency, ...0, without commissions, ...estate improved or in course ...ng named gentlemen: ...ch, Esq., Chairman, ...Wirt Dexter, Esq., ...Homan G. Powers, Esq. ...and forms furnished at the ...S. W. Corner Madison and ...W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Negotiated

...city for suburbs, as ... G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., ...70 South Canal st.

D TIME-TABLE.

parture of Trains.

RRANGEMENT.

Alton Railroad.

...ts Through Line, and Louis... ...route from Chicago to Kansas ...West Side, near Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
...xpress	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
...s, via Louisi...	*9:15 a m	*8:05 p m
...ington ...	*4:50 p m	*8:00 p m
...Light...	*9:30 p m	*7:15 p m
...Jack...o	*9:00 p m	*7:15 a m
...Ex...	*9:00 p m	*7:05 a m

...Sunday. † Ex. Monday. ...and daily, except Saturday. ...daily, via Main Line, ...y via Jacksonville Division.

ntral Railroad.

...and foot of Twenty-second st., ...al-st., corner of Madison.

	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
	*8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
...da	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
	*9:30 a m	*8:00 p m
	*12:10 p m	*10:20 a m
	*5:00 p m	*1:45 p m
	*5:15 p m	*5:20 p m
	*6:10 p m	*7 45 p m

† Saturdays excepted. ...train will be run to Cham...

thwestern Railroad.

...West Madison st.

	†10:30 a m	†2:45 p m
	†10:30 a m	†2:45 p m
...xpress	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
...xpress	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
	†8:00 a m	†10:40 a m
	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
...(daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
	†9:00 p m	†5:30 a m

...Saturday excepted. ‡ Mon...

sland & Pacific Rail-road.

...son and Sherman-sts. Ticket ...West Madison-st.

...th Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
		*7:00 a m

Michigan Southern ailroad.

...son and Sherman-sts. Ticket ...r of Madison and Canal-sts.

	*7:40 a m	*9:50 p m
...ress	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
...)	5:15 p m	*7:00 a m
	*12:00 p m	*10:30 a m
...dati's	*12:30 p m	*3:25 p m
	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

...Saturdays de. ‡ Mondays do.

o & Vincennes Rail-road.

...& St. L depot, corner of Canal ...freight office, corner of Adams ...ight office, at P., C. & St. L. ...nd Carroll sts.

...ate Ex	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
... and		
...Accom...	6:30 p m	11:55 a m
	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Wayne & Chicago ailroad.

	§5:00 a m	*7:00 p m
	§5:15 p m	§6:30 a m
	*9:00 p m	*6:00 a m
	§5:00 a m	§6:10 p m
	§3:45 p m	§3:40 a m

...Mondays excepted. § Daily.

l and Great Western ilroads.

...and foot of Twenty-second st. ...al-st., corner of Madison.

...ne)	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
...(daily)	3:35 p m	10:30 a m
	5:15 p m	*7:30 a m
	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m
...S VIA PERE ROAD.		
	*5:30 a m	*8:45 p m
	†8:30 p m	†10:30 a m
...DE AND PENTWATER.		
	†8:30 p m	†6:00 a m
...K CONNECTIONS.		
	*9:30 a m	*8:00 p m
...ress	*5:15 p m	*7:30 a m

...Sunday excepted. ‡ Mon... ...Sunday at 7:30 a. m. ...BY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

ton & Quincy Rail-road.

...Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-... ...Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office 63 ...depots.

	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
	10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
	*3:15 p m	*8:00 p m
	*5:15 p m	*8:00 p m
...nger.	4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
...ay)	1:00 p m	*9:55 a m
	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
...ard's	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
...eod's	*1:45 p m	*4:15 p m
...od's		*7:15 a m
	*6:25 a m	*9:05 a m

...Sundays excepted. † Satur...

ETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, July 29.

...re was absolutely nothing doing in ...ial circles in this city to-day. The ...all reported money matters as excess... quiet, and scarcely a single sale of ex... ...was heard of. Money is plenty. ...being large amounts of currency here ...the East for real estate purchases, and ...in building operations, and the former ...extensively idle than it would be if ...ation of real estate titles were satis... ...ily settled. Money lenders are unwil... ...advance their money owing to the ...lty of proving title, in very many ...where there is not a moral doubt that ...operty is owned without incumbrance ...parties seeking the loan. Rates of in... ...are unchanged, and Eastern exchange ...t par to-day between banks, and may ...fore be quoted easier at par to 25c per premium. Counter rates were quoted ...0 per $1,000 discount on purchases, and ...per $1,000 premium on sales.

...ere are now 60,852 miles of railroads in ...nited States, costing, in round num... ...3,000,000,000, or one-half more than the ...d debt of the United States. The ag... ...e mileage cost of the railroads con... ...ted last year was $225,000,000, at $30,000 ... The average cost of the railroads ...ucted is $50,000 a mile. The increased ...e constructed in 1871 was 7,453 miles, ...t 4,999 in 1870. Illinois possesses more ...of railroad than any other State in the ..., Pennsylvania ranks the second, and ...ork the third."

...Railroad Gazette gives the subjoined ...ent of traffic and earnings:

...following are the earnings of the Union ...Railroad Company during the month of ...corrected and officially reported:

	1871.	1872.	Increase.
...rs	$724,466.01	$890,442.07	$165,976 06
...es	345,349.81	470,715.11	125,365.27
...earnings	$379,116 17	$419,726 96	$40,610 79

...ncrease in gross receipts is 23 per cent, in ...as 36½ per cent, and in net earnings 11 per...

...estimated earnings of the Erie Railway ...second week of July were: 1872, $396,511; ...1 097; decrease, $66,486, or 14½ per cent. ...rease since April 1 is $483,976, or about 9½ ...t.

...earnings of the St. Louis & Southeastern ...for the month of April were $30 869 69; ...3,638 26; for the five months ending with ...6,074 22.

...earnings of the European & North Amer... ...ilroad for June were $36,951.08. The num... ...assengers carried during the month was

...earnings of the St. Louis & Iron Moun... ...for the first week in July were: ...330.00; 1871, $27,311 58; increase, $15,018 42, ...r cent; from Jan. 1 to July 8 there were: ...191,463 16; 1871, $782,881.44; increase, $318,- ...r 41 per cent.

...earnings of the Erie Railway for the sec... ...ek in July were: 1872, $416 511; 1871, ...; decrease, $46 486, or 10 per cent.

...earnings of the Kansas Pacific Railway ...first week in July were: Passenger, $30,- ...freight, $37,566 47; mails, $1,400; total, ... Of this, $492 67 was received for trans... ...n of troops and Government freight.

...following is a comparative statement of ...ceived and amounts of the principal arti... ...ansported on the Illinois and Michi... ...anal for the month of June, 1872, ...1871: Tolls received June, 1871, ...65; tolls, including lockage at Henry, June, ...6,900 17; amount received for lockage at ...$1,908 58. Bushels of corn cleared June, ...7 840; 1872, 1 092 322. Oats cleared, June, ...,443 bu; 1872, 132,160 bu. Lumber, all ...leared June, 1871, 5,377,171 ft; 1872, 5,984,- ...Cubic yards of stone, all kinds, cleared ...1871, 30.3 3; 1872, 30,473. The canal was ...uring the last five days of June, 1871, for ...ose of removing the locks on the "Sum... ..."

...receipts of the St Louis, Kansas City & ... Railway for the third week of July ...872, $54,418; 1871, $42,826; increase, $11,- ...per cent.

...earnings of the St. Louis & Iron Moun... ...road for the second week in July were: ...422; 1871, $37,597; increase, $20,425, or 74

OCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

...n. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as ...this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
States 6s of '81	117¼	117½
'62	115¼	115½
'64	115¼	115½
'65	116	116¼
'65 Jan. and July	114¼	114½
'67 Jan. and July	114¼	114½
'68 Jan. and July	115¼	115½
	112	112¼
States 5s (new issue)	114¼	114½
States currency 6s	113¼	113½
Pacific gold 7-30s		100 and int.
City 7s		100 and int.
...nty 7s		100 and int.
County and Township 10s		95@98
Exchange		1-10 par 1-10prem
Exchange (large drafts)		109¾@110¼
...change		114¼@114½
Gold Coupons	114¼	114½
Governments and Gold		7 per ct.
	103@104	
...ar 1812	177	187
...ar 1812	134	143
...ar 1812	93	98
...ar 1819	44	48
...ral College Land Scrip		175@180

LATEST.

...ORK, July 29.—Money closed easy at 2@ ... Gold steady all day, closing strong at ... Loans made at 1@2 per cent for carry... ...earings at Gold Bank, $41,640,000. Govern... ...firmer, closing strong. State bonds dull. ...strong. At noon, Pacific Mail was selling ..., Indiana Central to 37½ and Rock I-l... ...125½. Subsequently the market fell off, ...dull and heavy at the following prices: ...ng, 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

'81	114½	Coups. '67	116¼
'62	115½	Coups' '68	116¼
'64	115½	10-40's	112½
'65	116¼	Currency 6s	114¼
'65 (new)	114½	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

...is	94½	Old Virginias	44½
...nessees	73½	Old N Carolinas	33
...nessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	21
...rginias	50		

STOCKS.

	66	St. Paul	57¾
...el	76¾	St. Paul preferred	79¼
...ver	42	Wabash	76
...Express	97½	Wabash preferred	87
...Fargo	88	Fort Wayne	96½
U. Express	74	Terre Haute	25
	83½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
...Mail	76½	Chicago & Alton	117
...rk Central	98½	C. & A. preferred	120
...scrip	96½	O. & M.	45¼
	52	C., C. & C.	91
...erred	75	C. B. & Q.	130
	116½	Lake Shore	92¼
...preferred	130	Indiana Central	37¼
...Central	116	Illinois Central	130
...h	91½	UnionPacific stocks	37½
...stern	76½	Union Pacific bonds	89½
...rred	91½	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
	113½	Del. Lack & West'n	105
...eyCentral	108½	B. H. & Erie	7¼

REAL ESTATE.

...ments Filed for Record Monday, July 29.

CITY PROPERTY.

...in Block 4, in Dominick's Lots 1 to 3, in ...4, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 29; con... ...ion, $550.

...and part of Lot 4, in Block 25, of Smith's ...n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, with building, dated ...18: consideration, $8,400.

...7 and 8, in Lehman's n ½ Lot 8 and e ½ Lot ...Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated May 3; ...eration, $800.

...er av, near Finnell st, n f, 10 ft, dated July ...nsideration, $1,400.

...ana av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second ...f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 25; considera... ...$00.

...ivided ¼ of Lots 15 to 20, in Block 2, in Peck's ...100 acres of s e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, s of ...st, dated July 1; consideration, $1,636.

...60 ft of e ¼ lots 2, 3, 6 and 7, in Wilson's ...to 33, of e ½ Block 26, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated ...; consideration, $800.

...man st, 175 ft west of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126¼ ...ed July 26; consideration, $700.

...h Western av, 174 6-10 ft northeast of Robey ...w f, 24x100 ft, dated July 15; consideration,

...ell st, between Sophia and Centre sts, w f, ...to alley, dated July 11; consideration,

...waukee av, southeast corner of Augusta st, ...ular Lots 12 and 13, dated July 9; consider... ...$7,200.

...art av, between Kossuth and Twenty-sixth ...f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 1; consider... ...$650.

...43, in Block 4 of Morgan's e ½ Block 10, Shef... ...Addition, dated July 9; consideration,

...42, in same, dated July 9; consideration,

...44, in same, dated July 9; consideration,

...45, in same, dated July 9; consideration,

...ne st, 100 ft north of Sophia st, e f, 100x123 ...dated July 13; consideration, $3,200.

...son st, bet Maxwell and Liberty sts, w f, ...ft, dated July 29; consideration, $3,320.

...a st, bet Milwaukee av and Noble st, n ...ft to alley, dated May 3; consideration,

...hester av, 408 ft north of Polk st, e f, 24x ...dated June 26; consideration, $1,060.

...2, in Block 15, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated July 9; ...eration, $650.

...Horn st, bet Western av and Oakley sts, ...ft to alley, dated July 23; consideration,

...15 and 16, in Block 16, in Pierce's Addition ...stein, dated July 12; consideration, $500.

...th Reuben st, south of Brigham st, e f, 24 ft ...ey, dated March 14; consideration, $625.

...erty st, bet Jefferson and Canal sts, s f, 25x ...dated July 29; consideration, $2,250.

...t Monroe st, 79 ft w of Canal st, n f, 89½ ft to ...dated June 19; consideration, $11,000.

...16 to 18, in Block 17, of e ½ e ½ Sec 32, 39, ...ed Feb 10; consideration, $325.

...11, in Block 1, of w ½ and Sub Block 8, of e ...k 16, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 26; ...eration, $500.

...12 in same, dated July 26; consideration,

...13, in same, dated July 23; consideration,

...17, in same, dated July 26; consideration,

...13, in same, dated July 23; consideration,

...ner st, s e cor of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 25x ...dated July 27; consideration, $950.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

...en and one-quarter acres near Lincoln av ...nda st, dated Dec. 28, 1871; consideration,

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

...ts 3, and Lots 24 to 31, in Block 12, in Adam ...e w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated June 11; con... ...ation, $15,300

...1, in Block 6, of same, dated June 14; con... ...ation, $600.

...ivided ⅓ of Lots 1, 2, 23, and 24 in Block 8, ...Park, dated July 26; consideration, $1,500.

...38 and 46, in Block 1, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ ...8, 14, dated July 27; consideration, $2,500.

...11 and e ½ Lot 36, in Hulburd's Block 4, in ...and Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec 16, 38, 14, with building, dated May 13; consideration, $2,025.

Undivided 1-6 of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 1, 38, 13, dated May 20; consideration, $6,000.

Undivided 1 6 of same, dated June 26; consideration, $7,548.

Lot 9, in Block 1, of Hitchcock's n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 27; consideration, $1,625.

Lot 15, in Block 1, same, dated July 16; consideration, $600

Block 1, of Phare's e ½ of s w ¼ Sec 12, 38, 13, dated July 26; consideration, $5,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Block 7, of Borden's w ½ of s e ¼ Sec 35, 40, 13, dated July 10; consideration, $35,000.

W ½ of s w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 13 (60 acres), dated July 8; consideration, $56,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 29.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3 218	2,300	3,932	1,938
Wheat, bu	17,500	28,960	31,989	1,050
Corn, bu	121,347	334,115	387,449	319,406
Oats, bu	15,710	224,455	4,969	148,877
Rye, bu	954	21,167	....	12 402
Barley, bu	4,450	6 830	1,200	2,481
Grass seed, lbs	310	11 540	102,820	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	63,000	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	24 000	93 620	4 000	9,620
Cured meats, lbs	64,440	12,370	479,400	425,933
Beef, brls	....	80	10	155
Pork, brls	1,412	13	55	155
Lard, lbs	1,200	32,096	41,115	38 325
Tallow, lbs	11,420	22,260	....	26,070
Butter, lbs	43 388	51,615	119 340	56,070
Live Hogs, No	4 834	4,442	5,111	6,198
Cattle, No	309	1 421	381	1,901
Sheep, No	643	286	....	420
Hides, lbs	25,743	100,780	22 336	62 667
Highwines, brls	17	167	772	810
Wool, lbs	231,19[illegible]	74,260	305,140	135,030
Potatoes, bu	1,634	228	....	....
Lumber, m	7,309	4,839	2,514	2 267
Shingles, m	1,980	2,420	1,991	1,486
Lath, m	509	384	300	148
Salt, brls	....	1,354	2 401	1,990

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for consumption, 1,819 bu wheat, 2,580 bu corn, 10,472 bu oats, 2,733 bu rye, 119 bu barley. Do during last week; 19,426 bu wheat, 4,449 bu corn, 46,486 bu oats, 3,479 bu rye, 1,903 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 68 cars wheat, 400 cars and 27,900 bu corn, 15 cars oats, 5 cars barley. Total (508 cars), 226,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley
By rail	10,997	23 868	51,585	35,109	5,269
By canal	48	10,101	....	....	....
To Buffalo	2 374	53,000	1,200,515	212,756	9,000
To Erie	1,800	....	....	....	....
To Oswego	....	....	76 832	24,000	....
To Huron	1,311	....	156,760	....	....
To other U S pts	136	....	....	6,082	15,000
To Montreal	....	16,500	....	....	....
To Colborne	....	....	78 844	....	....
To Kingston	....	102,679	49,546	....	....
To Other C pts	....	....	16,844	....	....
Total	16,666	205,948	1 630 926	277,947	29,269

Also, 3,293 bu rye shipped by rail, and 21 bu do to Buffalo.

There was a fair amount of trading in produce circles to-day, and prices were firm, and generally higher, even on pork. The recent depressions in prices seem to have brought out a fair number of buyers in most departments; but the shipping movement was light, partially on account of an advance in freights, and partly because prices were already too high in most departments to admit of profit on shipments. The weather was fine, and crop reports favorable, except for oats. The demand for groceries was only fair, the inquiry being largely confined to sugars, rice, coffees, and teas. Soaps, spices, and other articles ruled very quiet. Dry goods were dull, neither the local nor interior demands being very considerable. Prices ruled comparatively steady, as previously quoted. The butter trade was rather quiet to-day, the extreme warm weather having a tendency to check operations, but there was no material weakening of prices, good to choice being held at 15a22c, while inferior to medium qualities sold at 7a13c. Bagging was steady and firm at former rates. Cheese, coal, hay, hides, and leather were quiet and without quotable change. The demand for lumber at the yards was active, and for the better descriptions prices are looking upward. Hardwood lumber is only in fair demand at previous figures. Metals, tinners' stock, and iron ruled active, at quotations ruling on Saturday. Nails were again active, upon the basis of $6.00 rates. The supply is ample. Naval stores were fairly active and firm. No new features were developed in the markets for cooperage, broom-corn, beans, and wool, the trading in each being of a small character. Building materials continue active, and prices ruled firm and unchanged. Railroad freights were less active, but steady.

Highwines were moderately active and firm at Saturday's quotation, though buyers attempted to obtain a reduction. Sales were 400 brls at 90c per gallon. The market closed with former holders at 90c.

Lake freights were active to the extent of the offerings, and 1-2c higher, owing to a scarcity of vessels. A total of 11 charters was reported, of which 5 were propellers. These will carry out 260,000 bu corn. There was no inquiry for freight room other than corn. Sail rates closed strong at 8c on wheat, 7 1-2c on corn, 7c on barley, and 5 1-2c on oats to Buffalo; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Oswego, and 13c on wheat, and 12 1-2c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 33c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were very quiet. Mess pork was nearly inactive, but 25c higher than at the close on Saturday, though there were several sellers, and very few who appeared to want to buy at any price. The great majority of operators seem to be completely at a loss to know what to make out of the situation, as the leading parties on both sides tell completely different stories about it. The statement was made on Saturday that none of the Cincinnati pork had been sold to Chicago; but there is now no doubt that about 10,000 brls of that pork had been sold in Cincinnati to Chicago operators, at a price not far below $14.00 per brl, the seller thus avoiding the risk of the pork not passing Chicago inspection. Our late Cincinnati visitors would appear to have been closeted with the Canadian species of the British lion, though on the surface their visit may seem to have been a failure. It is the opinion of careful operators that the intention is to ship one or two thousand brls for the purpose of hoodwinking the shorts, and inducing them to extend their lines, so that the squeeze may be all the greater when it does come. It is also reported that the principal firm engaged in the pork corner here have already paid one and one-quarter millions of dollars, and have millions more on deposit here, ready for future service. This is probably true; if so, it shows that preparations have been made for a Titanic contest, and it may yet prove to be a war of the giants, as the shorts are almost exclusively composed of our strongest business men. It does not seem probable, however, that the corner is far from being engineered exclusively by one firm, in the interests of a Montreal capitalist. There are several fingers in the pie, but it is hard to tell their relative sizes. Lard was dull, owing to continued heaviness in New York. Meats were quiet but again held higher, owners pleading that light stocks justify them in demanding more per lb than heretofore. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.75a14 87 1 2; do seller August, $14 25a 14.37 1-2; do seller September, $13.25a13 50; do seller December, nominal at $12.25; do seller the year at $12 00a12.10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.00a9.00; do seller December, $8.25a9 00; summer lard, $7.85. Dry salted meats, 5 3 4a5 7-8c for shoulders, and 7 3-4a7 7-8c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1-2c for winter, and 11 1 2a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 5 8c for shoulders; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for short ribs; 9a9 1-8c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26 50. City tallow, 7 3 4a8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller the month at $14 87 1-2; 500 brls do at $14.75; 600 brls do seller August at $14.25; 4 brls country tallow at 7 1-2c.

Flour was in good demand on choice grades of spring extras, on which a firmer feeling prevailed, as stocks are on the decrease. Other grades were quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras, at $10.00; 100 brls do at $9 00; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.75; 100 brls do at $7 50; 300 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do at $6 40; 100 brls do at $6.25. 100 brls spring superfine at $3 50; 100 brls rye flour at $4 37½. Total, 1,425 brls. Bran was firm; sales were 10 tons at $14.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7 50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6.25@ 7.00
Spring Minnesotas	6 75@
Spring superfines	3 00@ 5 00
Rye flour	4 00@ 4 25

Wheat was active, and averaged about 1a 1 1-2c higher on options for future delivery, while cash wheat was about the same as on Saturday, and very quiet; there being practically no trading in seller July, and only an insignificant demand for cash lots. There was no outside reason for the advance, other than a quotation of quiet and firm from New York; but a great number of margins were called on the shorts this morning, which forced many of them to go on the market as buyers, and thus put up prices by the increased demand. It seemed as if this was the principal object in the liberal call for margins that was noted to-day. There is little doubt that the market for August has been largely oversold, and some well-informed parties place the amount of rates at over three-fourths the entire amount that will be delivered here from the crops of 1872; most of it sold to about four firms. As it will be impossible to bring more than one and a half to 2,000,000 bushels here before the close of next month, the chances are that the short interest will be again reduced to the necessity of buying from the parties to whom they have sold. In other words, there is a menace of another corner. It was no question of consumptive demand that advanced prices to-day, but simply a speculative movement, and the question recurs more forcibly than ever,—who is going to take out the wheat now in store here, with that which is to come? Seller August opened this morning at $1.25 1-4, advanced to $1.27 1-2, fell back to $1.26 1-2, and improved to $1.27 1-2 at the close. Seller September sold at $1.13 5-8a 1.14; and seller the year at $1.10a 1.11. Seller the month or No. 2 spring sold at $1.28 1 4a1.29 1-2, closing at $1.29. Other grades of spring were not wanted. Winter wheat was in fair request, but generally held above the views of buyers, at $1.50a1.75 for Indiana and Wabash red to Michigan white. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.29 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.29; 11,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.29 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.29 1-4; 18,200 bu do at $1.29; 10,000 bu do at $1.28 3-4; 48,000 bu do at $1.28 1 2; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.13; 400 bu rejected do at $1.00. Total, 100,000 bu.

Corn averaged about 1 4c higher, but rather less active at the advance. The market was early excited by the report of an advance in Liverpool, which was interpreted to mean bad weather in Great Britain, while New York was early reported to be higher. Then a good many margins were called as in the case of wheat, and this brought out a good demand from the short interest, but it fell off long before the close of the session. The shippers were very backward before noon, as the advance of 1 2c in freights operated with the rise in corn prices as a check upon them. But they took hold more freely toward the close, when the speculative decline had turned the market somewhat in their favor. Seller August opened at 42 3-4c, advanced to 43 3 8c, and dropped to 43c at the close; seller September sold at 43 7-8a44 1-4c, closing at 44 1-8c. Regular No. 2 closed at 42 3-4c bid, and strictly fresh receipts at 43c bid. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 43 1-4c; 20,000 bu do at 43 1-8c; 186,000 bu do at 43c; 30,000 bu do at 42 7-8c; 130,000 bu do at 42 3 4c; 16,800 bu do at 43a43 3 4c, afloat; 25,000 bu at 44 5 8c free on board; 8,000 bu rejected at 40 1 2c; 10,800 bu do at 40 3 8c; 18,800 bu do at 40 1-4c; 2 000 bu do at 40c; 800 bu no grade at 37c. Total, 368,200 bu.

Oats were in rather better demand early, and about 1-4c higher, but fell off to Saturday's quotations at the close. Operators did not seem to take much stock in the statement published in THE TRIBUNE this morning to the effect that a large part of the crop of Southern Illinois was ruined. Seller the month sold at 27a27 1-4c; seller August at 26 1-2a26 3 4c, and seller September at 26 1-4a26 1 2, all closing at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 4 800 bu at 27 1-2c; 82,200 bu at 27 1-4c; 10,000 bu at 27c; 600 bu rejected at 24 3 4c; 600 bu do at 24 1 2c; 600 bu do new at 24 1-4c. Total, 48,800 bu.

Rye was in light demand, but again 1-2a1c higher, owing to paucity of offerings, receipts being very small. The market closed strong. Seller August was quoted at 58c bid, and seller September at 57c bid. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 61c; 400 bu do at 60 1-2c; 2,800 bu do at 60c. Total, 3,600 bu.

Barley was dull, but nominally 1 2c higher than the closing of Saturday. For new No. 2, seller September, 57c was bid, and 57 1-2 a 58c asked. Old No. 2 was quoted at 52c for regular, to 54c for fresh receipts. Cash sales were all of new, by sample, as follows: 600 bu at 65c; 400 bu at 52c; 400 bu at 35c; 800 bu at 27 1-2c; 400 bu (hot) at 20c. Total 2,600 bu.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular has the following:

The winter wheat crop in the Northwestern States is said to be nearly all harvested, especially in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and harvest of the spring wheat crop has been commenced in Iowa and Central Illinois. It is expected that some new spring wheat will be delivered in Chicago during July from Iowa, but there will not be much volume of movement in winter till August, and of spring wheat till into September and October. The winter wheat crop has been harvested in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama. In the latter two States there was more than an average crop in acreage and yield, but during the harvest, for want of threshers, a very large proportion of the crop which had been waiting in the shock for the threshers was overtaken by a long rain, from which it is estimated full 40 per cent of the crop was damaged by the sprouting of the wheat in the shock. The winter wheat in Tennessee was also damaged from the like causes. In Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware the yield of the winter wheat crop does not meet the previous expectations. In the Shenandoah Valley the crop was almost an entire failure from the severe drouth.

As soon as the wheat crop begins to move in much volume, the movement of corn will be largely diminished, for the carrying facilities on the lakes, and all the rail facilities will not be equal to any very largely increased volume of movement. Lake freights and canal freights have this year averaged higher during May and June than for several years, and with upwards of 22,000,000 bushels visible supply of grain, with a prospect of its augmentation at an early date, lake, canal and rail freights will advance earlier in the season than usual, so that the enhanced cost of transportation will either diminish the amount received by the grower, or will be added to the value of the grain at the place of export.

The estimated requirements of the United Kingdom from imports of foreign wheat and flour, during July and August are placed at about 1,100,000 qrs, or about 9,000,000 bu exclusive of the floating cargoes in transit. This is upon the assumption that the stocks in granary, about 1,100,000 qrs, shall go into consumption to the extent of 1,000,000 qrs. The favorable crop prospects in most European countries, however, prevent any material appreciation in values. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom is expected to yield about the same as the crop of 1871.

The latest accounts from the country bordering the Azov Sea, are more favorable for the growing wheat crop, which was in May and June expected to be almost an entire failure from the effects of a severe drouth.

It is expected that the wheat crop of France will be a good average.

The stock of lard in Liverpool July 1, 1872, was estimated at 19 000 tons, equal to 126 666 tcs of 300 lbs each, against 3,327 tons, equal to 22 180 tcs of 300 lbs each at the corresponding date in 1871, being an excess this year over last of 104,486 tcs.

The question has been asked: How much lard was exported to Liverpool from North American ports other than New York from May 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872? Answer: 23,014,-478 lbs, equal to 76,714 tcs. The exports from New York to Liverpool from May 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872, were 47,540,422 lbs, equal to 158,468 tcs of 300 lbs each.

The excess of the lard product in the United States this season over last, including the winter lard from November 1 to March 1, and the summer lard from March 1 to July 1, has been estimated at 79,660,000 lbs, equal to 265 533 tcs of 300 lbs each, while the excess of export this year over last has been for the same period 87,000,000 lbs, equal to 290,000 tcs of 300 lbs each.

The home consumption varies, being large when cheap and small when dear.

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea board ports, in transit on the lakes, by rail and New York canals was, July 20, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	208,496	708,648	1,213 583	53,175
Albany	3,000	7,800	59,600	41,600
Buffalo	334,786	818,046	844,769	3,102
Chicago	1,098,533	2,739,046	983 608	93,599
*Milwaukee	600 000	....	....	....
*Duluth	15,000	....	....	....
Toledo, July 15	84,255	814,517	266,487	10,558
Detroit	50 401	15 789	68,369	3,703
*Oswego	45,000	30,000	28 000	....
St. Louis	56,962	440,237	111 621	1,000
Boston	726	178,768	367 621	....
Toronto	31,748	3,464	12 498	16,238
Montreal	119,713	510,796	79 240	700
*Philadelphia	30 000	165,000	45,000	....
*Baltimore	20,000	358,792	25,000	....
Rail shipments	115,415	188,168	81 534	7,165
Lake shipments	350,320	1,813,195	772,850	23,792
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	770,157	2,730,069	1,099,144	....
Total	3,929,504	12,173,563	6 018,444	259 532
Total July 13, '72	4,227,634	12,704,114	6,528,045	293,055
Total July 6, '72	4 998,643	11,169,482	6,802,689	283,792
Total June 29, '72	5,037 287	12,687,189	7,222,521	282,269
Total June 22, '72	5,056 188	11,054,088	6,804,416	320,350
Total June 15, '72	5,098,617	11,353,952	6,341,814	359,590
Total June 8, '72	5,195,724	12,183 633	5,874,374	368,040
Total June 1, '72	5,025,321	11,863 789	4,363,667	350,736
Total July 25, '71	4,945,754	7,588,336	656 385	90,187

*Estimated.

The imports, less exports, of foreign wheat, flour included, into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the undermentioned years, September 1 to August 31, have been as follows:

Crop years.	Qrs.	Crop years.	Qrs.
1852-3	5,802,000	1862 3	9 206,066
1853 4	6,092 000	1863 4	6,991,270
1854 5	2,953 000	1864 5	5,500,705
1855 6	3 285 000	1865 6	7,313,026
1856-7	4,112 917	1866 7	7,633,433
Av'ge, 5 yrs	4,470,917	Av'ge, 5 yrs	7,328,624
1857 8	3,795 687	1867 8	9,015 548
1858 9	4,556 679	1868 9	9 174,491
1859 60	4,516 232	1869 70	9,915,841
1860 1	10 028 268	1870-1	7,940,513
1861-2	6,499,445	1871 2	7,211,957
Av'ge, 5 yrs	6,798,222	Av'ge, 5 yrs	8,651,669

RECAPITULATION.

Imports—5 years.		Average.
1852-3 to 1856 7	22 354,584 qrs	4,470 917 qrs
1857-8 to 1861-2	33,991,112 qrs	6,798 222 qrs
1862 3 to 1866 7	36 643,120 qrs	7,328 624 qrs
1867 8 to 1871 2	43 258,354 qrs	8,650,669 qrs
Imports—20 years		
1852 3 to 1871-2	136,243,161 qrs	6,812,358 qrs

Comparative stocks of grain and flour in eight of the principal ports of the United Kingdom, June 30, 1872, and for three previous years:

	Flour. bls.	Flour. sks.	Wheat qrs.	Corn qrs.	Peas. qrs.
London	37,490	68,622	195,120	84 041	9 721
Liverpool	29,302	52 267	287 480	83 454	12 018
Glasgow	18,881	17,017	158,856	95,634	2,2[illegible]
Bristol	....	....	40,749	1 221	40
Gloucester	....	....	57,665	5,614	450
Hull	....	....	41,000	30 000	4,000
Newcastle	....	7 388	20,888	....	1,265
Leith	....	3,060	58,000	2,000	2 500
Total, June 30, '72	85 673	149 354	858 638	240,964	32,367
Total, June 30, '71	183,399	194,670	1180 244	82,785	28 078
Total, June 30, '70	231,217	142 893	1179,189	136,420	45 038
Total, June 30, '69	46,078	128,921	533,312	80,845	21,824

The stocks of wheat, flour included, aggregated equal in quarters:

	Equal in qrs.	Equal in bush.
June 30, 1872	1,017 499	8,139,992
June 30, 1871	1,456 241	11,649,928
June 30, 1870	1,395,764	11,165,112
June 30, 1869	648,437	5,187,496

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ending July 23, 1872, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Peas, bu	C. M. brls.
Liverpool	2,551	196 910	218,646	....	....	....
London	300	68 728	64,205	....	....	....
Glasgow	2,111	17,181	15,140	....	1,742	....
Bristol	800	8,000	8,000	....	....	....
Penarth	....	....	28,825	....	....	....
Gloucester	....	20,459	13,798	....	....	....
Shields	....	....	8,032	....	....	....
Lon'derry	....	....	39 4[illegible]0	....	....	....
Sligo	....	....	69,163	....	....	....
Cork	....	....	64 589	....	....	....
Limerick	....	....	36,001	....	....	....
Hamburg	....	....	2,309	....	....	....
Bremen	....	8,386	....	....	....	....
Gibraltar	120	....	....	....	....	....
W. Indies	6,924	....	3,401	449	821	808
B. N. A. Col.	16 013	....	1,460	....	....	2 753
B Guiana	1,400	....	600	....	1,100	200
B. Honduras	892	....	....	....	....	....
N. Grenada	1,233	....	....	....	....	....
Venezuela	602	....	....	65	....	....
Brazil	2 315	....	....	....	....	....
Total	29 821	317,694	593 002	449	3,663	3,759
Prv. week	20,261	243,785	1048 895	900	2,220	1,838
Cor. w'k, '71	34,073	696,615	429,909	....	6,250	2,306
From Jan. 1,						
1872	$580,781	4612678	14043203	19,456	124,967	103,086
Do. 1871	1008998	5496349	5489 707	16 283	70,178	74,883
Do. 1870	1019618	9204547	197 886	12,274	140 838	43 221
Do. 1869	743,419	8370927	1522,452	42,577	63,980	92 188

And beans, 871 bu. Rye—Hamburg, 7,789 bu; Bremen, 7,761 bu; Antwerp, 15,875 bu.

The following despatch was received from London to-day:

Floating cargoes of wheat and maize (corn) off coast very firm. Mark Lane—Wheat steady. Maize dearer. Wheat on passage from Black Sea and Azof neglected; no business doing. Maize to arrive has an upward tendency. The arrivals off the coast of wheat and maize are large. Flour in London unaltered. The tone of the English country markets generally is firm. Shipments from the Baltic, Black Sea, and Azof have been moderate. Liverpool—Market opens unaltered. Between ten and twenty cargoes of wheat and twenty to thirty of maize on sale off coast. French wheat market quiet. Weather in England favorable for growing crops. No. 1 spring wheat off coast, 75s per 480 lbs. sea damage, for sellers account. Mixed American maize (corn) off coast, 29s 480 lbs.

LATEST.

The markets were all quiet in the afternoon, except that one sale of 250,000 bu wheat swelled the total to respectable dimension. Wheat was firmer; the rest unchanged. The following sales were made on the call: 500 brls pork, seller August, at $14.25; 100 brls do at $14.30; 5,000 bu wheat, seller August, at $1.28 7-8; 31 500 bu do, at $1.28 3 8; 10,000 bu do, at $1.25 5-8; 20,000 bu corn, seller September, at 44c; 5,000 bu do at 44 1-8c; 5,000 bu do, seller last half August, at 43 5 8c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$14 25	15.00
Mess pork, seller August	14.12½	14 20
Mess pork, seller September	....	13.12½
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, seller the year	12 00	12.25
Lard, cash	....	....
Lard, seller December	....	....
Wheat, cash or seller July	1 29	1.29½
Wheat, seller August	1.28½	1.29
Wheat, seller first half August	....	....
Wheat, seller September	1.14¼	1.14½
Wheat, seller the year	1.10	1.11¼
Corn, cash or seller July	42½	43
Corn, seller August	42½	43
Corn, seller last half August	43¼	43½
Corn, seller September	42	43¼
Oats, cash or seller July	....	....
Oats, seller August	26½	26¾
Oats, seller last half August	26½	26¾
Oats, seller September	26½	26¾
Oats, seller the year	....	....

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 29.

BUTTER—While good to choice grades were in fairly active request, and were firmly held, other descriptions were more or less neglected, and the general feeling seemed easier. The excessive heat operated to check the outward movement, and sales were chiefly to the local trade. We make no change in our quotations: Choice dairy at 18@22c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Prices ranged the same as for a fortnight past, and were steady and uniform. We continue to quote: Stark, 40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The demand continues active, and the market rules firm at the appended range of prices: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2 00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1 90@2.00; Akron cement, $1 90@2 00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1 25; lime, brls, $1 25@1 50; white sand, per brl, $3 00@3 25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40 00@50.00; building brick, $8 00@10 00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8.45	15 00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
16x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19.50
26x34 to 28x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x58	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BEANS—We quote the market quiet at unchanged prices: $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2.50@2 75 for choice navy.

BROOM CORN—Following are the prices now current: $40.00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $100.00@120.00 per ton; burl, $40@160 00 per ton; and brush, $100 00@160 00.

CHEESE—Prime factory cheese is not in large supply, and as prices at the East are still working upward, the market here is exceedingly firm. Common grades are easy. We quote: New York factory, 11@11½c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COAL—No change was noticeable in this market. There was a fair degree of activity at the yards, in the way of deliveries of coal ordered before the late advance, but comparatively few orders are now being placed. Prices remain firm and unchanged, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $10 50; Lehigh, prepared, $9 50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9 00; Brier Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $8 00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—Under this head there was not the slightest visible change. The demand continued small, and the subjoined quotations are simply nominal:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3 50
Pears, 2 lb	3 25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2 50
Quinces, 3 lb	4.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3 25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2 25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3 00
Corn, Yarmouth	3 00
Peas, 2 lb	3.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 25
Lobster, 2 lb	3.25
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—There was a meagre demand, but prices were steady at the following range: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₱ set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15 00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 ₱ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@26.00 ₱ m.

EGGS—The market was dull at 11½@12½c ₱ dozen. The offerings were large.

FISH—Trade was active for this part of the week, and former rates were adhered to with firmness. Stocks are extremely light and dealers find some difficulty in filling orders as promptly as is desirable. We make no change in our quotations as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8 25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 00@7.25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits $1 10@1.20; bank codfish, $5.50@5 75; George's codfish, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—The dried fruit trade was quiet, with little or no change in prices, the following being the ruling rates: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 13@13½c; raisins, $3 25@3 30; blackberries, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 33@34c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 7½@8c; do, Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a large supply of apples and peaches, and no fair prices can be obtained. Sales: Apples—80 brls fair cooking at $1.75; 40 good at $1 80; 150 at $1.90; 70 choice at $2.00; 125 at $2.25; 40 choice eating at $2.50@3.00; 125 boxes choice at 50c; 80 poor at at 20c. Peaches 130 poor at 10@12½c; 236 at 15@18c; 760 fair at 20c;—200 good (Saturday p. m.) at 25c; 175 good at 40@50c; 79 choice at 60c; 60 bxs choice Crawford's at $1 00; 20 baskets do at $1.00@1.50. Pears—10 bxs small at $1 00; 20 good Bartlett's at $1 50. Plums—10 bu wild at $3 00. Grapes—4 cases at 18c per lb. Berries—Scarce. Sales: Blackberries—10 cases soft at 12½c; 10 fair at 15@18c; 40 choice Lawton's at 25c; 20 cases Southern at 15c. Red Raspberries—5 cases soft at 24c. Black Raspberries—5 cases at 17c. Whortleberries—30 bu at $3 00. Currants—10 bu $2.25. The inquiry for lemons and oranges was small, with sales of the former at $15 00 and of oranges at $11.50@12 00.

GROCERIES—In the grocery market there were few new features to note. The demand for sugars was active, and coffees and rice were also moving on a liberal scale, but in most articles in the list trading was a little slack. Values were steady and uniform:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O G Java, 26@28c; Java No. 2, 25½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@23½c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 23½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23¼@24c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13½c; granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 11¾@12c; do No. 2, 11¾@11½c; B, 11¾@11½c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C 11@11¼c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 10½@10½c; prime do, 10½@10½c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@8½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.20@1 25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 28@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 21½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6½@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Pressed timothy was again in good request, and the advance noted at the close of the week was firmly sustained. Prairie was quiet. Dealers were paying the following prices: On track—timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@15.50; do, ...e, pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $9 50@11.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $13 00@15 00; loose, $9.00@10 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Continue in active request, and are firm at the quoted prices: Green butchers', 8½; green, salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green salty veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons 50@60c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The general demand was large, and a firmer feeling pervaded the market. Following are the quotations current:

Horse shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c
Bar iron	5 2 10@ 6 3-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	5 3 10@ 6 3 10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@ 6 6 10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9 10 rates
Round and square	5 3-10@ 5 2 10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 5 2-10 rate
Russian iron, perfect	20
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18
Sheet iron	6¾ @ 7 rates
Norway nail rods	9½ @ 9 rates
German plow steel	10¼ @ 12 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10¾ @ 13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10¾ @ 12 rates

LEATHER—Remains quiet and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of Saturday, as follows;

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₱ lb	40@ 48
Kip, ₱ lb	60@ 1 10
Kip veals	90@ 1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₱ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₱ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₱ ft	19@ 21
Calf, city	1.30@ 1 40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1 25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	33@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper damaged	28@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1 25@ 1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	70@ 1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@80 00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.80
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1 00@ 1 50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—To-day a fair movement was witnessed, and prices ruled steady as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15 50; do, 12x12, $16 00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 9½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—We quote the market steady at former figures:

Manilla rope, ₱ lb	$ 19 @ 20
Sisal rope, ₱ lb	16½@ 17½
Hemp sash cord, ₱ lb	21 @ 24
Marline, ₱ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₱ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₱ bale	5.00@6 50
Pitch, ₱ brl	6.50@7.37½
Tar, ₱ brl	6.50@6 00

NAILS—Trade was active, and a firm feeling prevailed. We quote: 10d to 60d, ₱ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6.75; 3d do, $7 00; 3d do, fine, $8 75; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $6 25; 12½c ₱ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Turpentine was in good request, and prices were firm and advancing. Other oils ruled quiet and steady. We quote: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank ...; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 66c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—In this market no new features were noted. Business was quiet at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14 50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	4 50
English Ven red	4 50
English orange mineral	10 00
English red lead	12 50
American red lead	11 50
Paris white	4.00@4 25
Whiting	2 50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4 0
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Dealers reported a moderate inquiry at the following prices: Old live chickens, $4 50@4.75 per doz; spring do, $2.50@3 50.

POTATOES—We note the following changes in our list: New, 70@80c per bu, to $2 25@2.75 per brl.

SEEDS—The inquiry was small at the annexed range of prices: Timothy, at $2.75@2 80 for good; $2 90@3 00 for prime; seller August, $2.85; clover, at $5 50@6.00.

SALT—Dealers reported a good demand, and the tendency of prices is to a higher range: Saginaw, fine, $1 85; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3 75; do, with bags $3 25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4 50.

TEAS—Dealers report a steady, fair movement in this article, and the general feeling seems firm. Prices remain unchanged, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1 10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1 00; common-imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@75c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady at the following range:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 33@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEAL—20 carcasses poor to good at 6@10c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: Tomatoes—40 boxes soft at 40c; 100 good at 60@65c; 100 at 75c. Water Melons—40 doz at $2.50; 20 doz at $3 00; 1,400 very large at 30c each. Musk Melons—20 doz at $1.25. Cabbage—20 crates poor at $1.00 per crate; 40 doz fresh at $1 00 per doz. Corn—100 doz at 12½@15c.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beech, $9.50@10 00; maple, $10 50; hickory, $11.50@12.00; slabs, $6.00@7 00, delivered.

WOOL—The demand was small and prices favored buyers.

Washed, fine, in good condition	52@54c
Washed, medium, in good condition	54@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Washed, fine	35@38c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@43c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@63c

Dingy and poorly washed wool 1@10c less. Burry and cotty wool, 3@15c off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 29.

CATTLE—Received since Saturday 2,703. There was considerable activity in the cattle trade to-day, both the local and the outside demands being of a liberal character, and prices were firm for all grades of stock. The few desirable shipping grades offered were picked up early in the day, while by the middle of the afternoon about everything had been disposed of. Sales were reported at $3 00@3.80 for thin natives, and common to good Texans and Cherokees; at $4.00@4 75 for common steers averaging from 900 to 1,100 lbs; at $5.00@5.50 for medium steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, and at $5 75@6.35 for good to choice steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,490 lbs. The market closed firm.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.40 @ 6 70
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @ 5 75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4 25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.20 @ 4.40
Interior—Light and thin cows, scallawag steers, and thin, rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Price
48	choice steers	1,390	$6.20
48	choice steers	1 260	6.00
17	Texan steers	991	3 25
67	Texan cows	720	3 10
44	Texan steers	770	3.60
48	Texan steers	1,119	4.75
16	good steers	1,183	5 70
97	choice steers	1,268	6 00
63	Cherokees and Texans	1,012	3 50
89	Cherokees and Texans	957	3 80
12	cows	1,034	3 75
16	choice steers	1,320	6 25
20	Texan heifers	850	3.87½
18	Texan steers	1,000	3 37½
15	good steers	1,200	5 90
112	choice steers	1,314	6.30
30	choice steers	1,396	6 35
52	Texan calves (per head)	....	9.75
75	Texan calves	150	5 00
99	Cherokee steers	950	3.75
66	Cherokee cows	789	2.70
17	good steers	1,179	5 85
94	good steers	1,275	5 80
64	good steers	1,210	5 85
16	choice steers	1,290	6.80
10	good steers	1,180	5 90
33	good steers	1,209	5.90

HOGS—The arrivals since Saturday have been liberal, aggregating 6 097 head, but the supply did not prove sufficient to satisfy the wants of the trade, and prices were firm and higher. Buyers were out in full force, and, under a brisk competition, the market grew excited, and prices were run up to $4.75@4 80 for the best, while the poorer sorts were readily disposed of at $4 40@4 60. Whether or not present prices can be sustained, it is, of course, impossible to say, though among dealers the prevalent feeling seemed to be that, with anything like heavy receipts, a sharp reaction must follow. The market closed steady. Transactions include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
81	179	$4.75	30	265	$4.45	118	198	$4.75
107	218	4.75	70	200	4 65	64	184	4 80
48	215	4.65	40	272	4 75	91	204	4.75
46	242	4.50	26	205	4 75	53	199	4 70
58	250	4.75	44	244	4 65	121	218	4.65
78	187	4 80	52	200	4 65	265	222	4.65
69	215	4.70	98	220	4.70	87	179	4.65
144	179	4.70	56	209	4.65	46	205	4 50
64	200	4 75	52	199	4.60	56	186	4.65
55	209	4.75						

SHEEP—Only 60 have arrived since Saturday, and values, of course, remain nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, July 29.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	7,309	2,514
Shingles, m	1,980	1,991
Lath, pieces, m	509	300

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,839	2,267
Shingles, m	2 420	1,486
Lath, pieces, m	384	148

Following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending July 27:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	40,474	11,588
Shingles, m	10,505	8 487
Lath, pieces, m	5 203	3,067

Following were the receipts and shipments from Jan. 1, 1872, to July 27:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Lumber, feet, m	564 130	194 170
Shingles, m	298 284	328 763
Lath, pieces, m	37,791	23,925

CARGOES—The general demand continues large and prices ruled firm and nominally the same as noted for several days past. The inquiry for A sawed shingles and lath was fair at former quotations. Pickets were in meagre demand, with the bulk of the sales at $10 00 per 1,000 feet. At the close of business hours only one cargo was left over.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₱ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₱ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₱ m	2 75
Muskegon, ₱ m	2.25
White Lake, ₱ m	2.50 @2 75
Grand River, ₱ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood ₱ cord	3 25@3.50
Railroad ties	.13½
Two Rivers—lumber ₱ m	3.50
Ahnepee—wood ₱ cord	3.25@3.50
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13c
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .05
Ahnepee—shingles	.25c
Menominee	3 50
Oconto	4 00 @4.30

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19 00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18.00
Common strips and boards	14.50@16.50
Common mixed lumber	12 00@12 50
Joist and scantling	12 50@12.75
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	2 62½@ 2 75
Pickets	10 00@12 00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Guido, from Ludington, 20 m ft strips and boards at $14 50; 90 m ft joist and scantling at $12 62½; 20 m at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Scottish Chief, from White Lake, 35,-436 ft selects and flooring at $20 00; 15,058 ft common strips and boards, at $14.00; 19,050 lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Cecilia, from Manistee, 50 m ft timber, on contract; 135 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.75 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr L. Nau, from Oconto, 225 m ft mill run strips, at $19 12½; lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo brig Express, from Monestique, 240 m ft, largely Norway, at $13 50. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hannah Ely, from Frankfort, 70 m ft common boards, at $14.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co

Cargo schr Regulator, from Manistee, 140 m ft, at $12 50 for 2 inch and $20 00 for 3x12 joist. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co

Cargo schr Barbarian, from Oconto, 225 m ft mill run, at $17 00 for inch, and $12.50 for 2 inch; lath at $2 75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr E. Scoville, sold to arrive from Muskegon, 108,146 ft strips and boards, at $18 00; 24,800 lath, at $2.75 (mill tally). Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 121,798 ft boards and strips, hard pine, at $13.25; 18,700 lath, at $2.75 (mill tally). Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 120,765 ft boards and strips, at $19.50; 20,400 lath, at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Magnolia, from Muskegon, 113,424 feet strips and boards, at $18.50; 27,600 lath, at $2.75 (mill tally). Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr City of Chicago, from Oconto, 280 m feet strips and boards, at $19 12½; 2 inch at $12.50, 12 m lath at $2.75. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo schr Z. G. Simmons, from Manistee, 140 m feet joist and scantling, at $18.00 for 3 inch 20 feet; $14.00 for 3 inch 18 feet, and $12 62½ for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The inquiry was large, and prices ruled firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55 00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40 00
Third clear, thick	[illegible]
First and second clear flooring, together	38 00@40 00
Common siding	18 00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed first	35 00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28 00@30 00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36 00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27 00
Common boards	14 00@16 00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@15 00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@25 00
Pickets, square	13.00@15 00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15 00@30 00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25.00@30 00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were equal to all requirements of the trade, and the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ₱ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s. Wheat, winter, 12s; spring, 10s 10d@11s 2d; white, 11s 9d@11s 11d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 46s. Lard, 37s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 29—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LONDON, July 29—Consols, 92½. Bonds of '62, 91½; do '65, 92½; do '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, July 29.—Rentes, 55 francs.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Cotton quiet; strong; middling upland, 9½d; Orleans, 10@10½d. Sales, 15,000 bales. Speculation and export, 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull; red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s. Corn, 27s 3d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—CATTLE—Total beeves for the week 7,800, or 300 more than the previous week. For present market, 137 cars at Communipaw; 64 at One Hundredth street, and 38 at Weehawken, making 4,100, against 5,000 last Monday. Market very strong and about ½c advance, or 8½c for very poor; 4½ cwts Texans not wanted; to 12½c for fair cattle, and 13½c for prime, averaging 12½c. All sold early. Three cars Illinois, av 1,490 lbs, fine, went at 13½c. 59 lbs per cwt; 3 cars Kentucky, av 7 cwts, at 13½c; 5 cars Kentucky, av 8 cwts, at 11½@13c; 6 cars Illinois, av 6½ cwts, $84; 6 cars Texans, av 4½ cwts, at 8½c; 5 cars Ohio, av 6 cwts, at 11@12c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day 8,900, making 26,900 against 26,860 the previous week. Sheep are scarcely as firm, selling at 5½@6½c, with few prime at 7c. Lambs are lower or 8@10½c, with the finest picked out in small parcels at 11c. Most lots are from Kentucky, New York, and Canada, Jerseys being used up. Car 82 lb Kentucky lambs sold at 10c; 2 cars Canada, 61 lbs, 9c; car 63 lbs Jersey and State, fine, 11c; lot 46 lbs, 8c; car 73 lbs, 7c; car 80 lbs, 6½c; car 86 lbs, 6½c; deck ...

HOGS—8,200 to-day, and 31,400 ... week, against 34,600 the previous week. Market firm at 6½@6¾c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The dry goods market this week opens with a better demand, and a more general activity is noticed in all lines of goods. Brown sheetings and shirtings, standard goods, have been in fair demand, and small lines been placed at full quotations. For cotton drills some few orders have been received for export at full rates; but outside of this the market remains inactive. Bleached sheetings and shirtings more activity noticed, and a fair amount of business was done under the protection of three days. Prints not active. A few cases sold to arrive, but generally in single case lots. They are still reported dull, but firm. Woollens, a good demand exhibited for duplicates of certain styles of fancy cassimeres that have been favorites with clothiers. More inquiry is also noticed for doeskins and tricots. Flannels inactive, excepting for a few small lots to fill up.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29—BEEVES—Dull this week; prices firmer; sales 2,460. Sales extra Pennsylvania and Western steers at 7½@7½c; fair to good, 6½@7c; common, 5@6c.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales 13,000 at 5@7c.

HOGS—In demand; sales 4,000 at $7 25@...

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 29.—COTTON—In very moderate demand; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour rather more active, with limited export demand; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 80@5 75; common to good extra, $6.10@6.45; good to choice, $6 50@7 30; white wheat Western extra, $7 50@8.75; St. Louis, $7 10@10.75. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts, 89,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1 50; do Milwaukee, $1 50@1.51; winter red Western, $1 63. Rye quiet; Western, 73c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; receipts, 476,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 60@61c; sail do, 62@62½c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 261,000 bu; Western, 42@47c; Ohio, 44@46c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20@21c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@9½; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Rice steady at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 57c.

Stock of Grain in Warehouse—

Wheat	116,000
Corn	1,150,000
Oats	1,267,000
Rye	167,000
Barley	47,000
Malt	169,006
Peas	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady; mess, $13 70@13 75; prime mess, $12 00@12 50. Beef dull and heavy; mess, $5.00@7 00; extra, $8.00@10.00. Hams quiet, at $20 00@32.00; tierce nominal. Cutmeats firm; hams, 11½@14c; shoulders, 5½@6½c; middles firmer; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 8¼c; short ribs, 7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, new, 8@8½c; old, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet at 11@12½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 94c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very quiet; superfine, $5 00@5.50; Iowa and Minnesota extras, $7.00@8.50. Wheat dull; old red, $1.78. Rye dull; no sales. Corn very quiet; mixed, 61c. Oats dull; white, 42c; mixed, 38@40c.

WHISKEY—Held at 96c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 29.—Flour a shade firmer. Wheat dull; sales 800 bu No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 36. Corn held higher; 52½c asked for No. 2 Western; sales 32,000 bu at 52@52½c, to arrive. Oats dull; sales 2,000 bu Chicago at 35c; 2,000 bu Toledo at 35c. Freights very firm.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, but lower; choice white and amber, $1.58@1 61. Corn dull; mixed Western, 61c. Oats firm; Western, 46@47c.

PROVISIONS—Firm; mess pork, $14 25@14 50. Bulk meats unchanged. Bacon active; shoulders, 7½c; sides, 9½; clear ribs, 9½c; sugar-cured hams 15@16c. Lard dull, 9½@9½c for Western.

BUTTER—Good to choice, 18@20c; fancy, 22c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.50; do to arrive, $1.49. Corn quiet at 56c. Oats dull; Illinois, 38c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No 1, $1 32; No. 2, $1 28½. Corn in fair demand and higher; No 2 mixed, 43c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 27½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 2, 54½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 59½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7c; Oswego, 12c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 71,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—TOBACCO—Sales light; prices firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm, at unchanged prices.

WHISKEY—Dull at 90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—COTTON—nominal; middling upland, 21c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $5 50@9 50. Cornmeal lower at $3.15@3 20. Corn quiet at 57@62c. Oats dull at 40@42c.

HAY—Dull at $24@26.

BRAN—Quiet at 17@17½c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer; shoulders, 7c; clear sides, 9c. Lard quiet at 9½@10½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firmer; No. 1 red winter, $1 80; No. 2 do, $1 65; new do, $1.30. Corn firm; low mixed, 50c. Oats better at 35@36c.

PETROLEUM—Very firm; unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; old, $7.75@8.00; new, $7 50@7.75. Wheat firm; old, $1.60@1 62; new, $1 50@1.55; white, $1 55@1.60. Corn quiet and weak, at 47@48c. Rye, 73@75c. Oats steady; old, 31@36c; new, 25@27c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $13.50. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5½c bid, 6c asked; seller August, sides, 7½c; clear rib sold at 7½c; clear sides, 8c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear sides wanted at 9c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.75@5.10 for choice.

WHISKEY—In fair demand, but lower, at 89c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; spring better; No 1, $1.38; sample lots new No. 2 red winter, $1 67@1.70. Corn dull; No 2, 39c. Oats firm and quiet; No. 2, 32c. Rye dull at 58@60c.

WHISKEY—91@92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots, $13.50@14 50. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 6½c; clear, 8½@9c; clear sides, on orders, 9½c. Lard quiet; refined, 9c.

HOGS—Firm, at 4@4½c.

CATTLE—3@6c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat active and higher; extra, $1.80; No. 1, $1 71; amber, $1.65. Corn steady, at 52@53c. Oats in good demand at 34c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ....July 29.

Schr Ketchum, Garden Bay, 700 telegraph poles, 3,400 posts.
Schr M. McNair, White Lake, 150 cds wood.
Schr Arcturus, Oconto, 242 m lumber.
Schr Joe Dresden, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Schr J. Bean, Jr, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Scow Evergreen, Oak Creek, 50 m brick.
Scow Suppiy, St. Joseph, 60 m brick.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 56 tubs butter, 57 sks wool.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 30 hides and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Two Rivers, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 145 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of Concord, Port Huron, 50 hlf brls fish and sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 50 lumber, and 300 m shingles.
Bark Two Fannies, Alpena 330 m lumber, 454 m lath.
Schr Geo. L. Seaver, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 110 cds wood.
Schr C. C. Butts, Horn's Pier, 80 cds wood.
Schr Knight Templar, Milwaukee, 709 tons ore.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Harriet Ann, Portage Lake, 70 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 360 m lumber.
Barge Neque Boy, Peshtigo, 160 m lumber.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 2,200 brls salt.
Prop Colorado, Detroit, 1,067 bars railroad iron.
Prop Scotia, Montreal, 150 tons pig iron and sundries.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 90 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Brig Fashion, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, 580 tons coal.
Schr Miami, Erie, 498 tons coal.
Schr Annie Mulvey, Goderich, 182 cords wood.
Schr Colonel H. D. Heg, Muskegon, 140 m lumber 15 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 15 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Tepsy, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr O Shaw, South Haven, 43 cords wood.
Schr City of Chicago, Oconto 285 m lumber.
Schr Wel and, Muskegon, 134,893 lumber, 23 m lath.
Barge William Burns, Grand Haven, 204 m lumber.
Barge J. H. Darke, Menominee, 275 m lumber.
Barge Golden Harvest, Menominee, 175 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 32 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Norman, Marquette, 8 648 ft lumber, 51½ tons pig iron, 11 hides, 329 tons iron ore.
Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 185 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Gamecock, Eagle Harbor, 156 cds wood.
Schr Mary, Oconto, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 50 m heading.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, 1,500 brls salt, 87 steel rails, and sundries.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Schr E Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 121 m lumber, 7½ m lath.
Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Glad tidings, Muskegon, 170 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Libbie Nau, Oconto, 196 m lumber, 127 m lath.
Schr Wm. A. Aldrich, Menominee, 180 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 130 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 110 m lumber, 2½ m posts.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 145 m lumber.
Schr Jennie Mullen, Elk Rapids, 15,000 lumber.
Schr Barbarian, Oconto, 220 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Hannah Ely, Frankfort, 60 m lumber.
Schr J. H. Stephens, Saugatuck, 60 m lumber.
Schr Senator Blood, Milwaukee, 400 tons iron ore.
Schr Anna O. Hanson, Byng Inlet, 117,187 ft common lumber, 78 174 ft culls.
Schr Wm Smith, South Haven, 40 cords wood.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Minot Mitchell, Good Harbor, 120 cords wood.
Schr Express, Monestique, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Selina, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Scow Regulator, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Scow Adda, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Scow Chapin, ...m, Pope's Pier, 120 cds wood.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 260 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Bark Orkney Lass, Pensaukee, 240 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Argo, Oconto, 12 m cedar posts.
Schr Lookout, Sturgeon Bay, 200 m lumber.
Schr Condor, Port Washington, 31,090 brick.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Scow Horn, Freesoil, 90 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.

CLEARED............July 29.

Prop Annie Young, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour, 10 pails lard.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, 640 brls flour, 280 bags seed.
Schr Imperial, Flat Rock, 5 brls beef, 5 brls pork.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 50 pkgs fish, 53 bdls pelts, and sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, 13,372 bu corn, 100 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Port Huron, 21,222 bu corn, 211 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Annie Laurie, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 250 green hides, and sundries.
Bark Wm. Sturges, Buffalo, 17,200 bu corn.
Schr San Jacinto, Port Colborne, 17,554 bu corn.
Schr C. H. Hackley, Collingwood, 14,412 bu corn.
Schr Gallatin, Buffalo, 21 977 bu corn.
Schr Oliver Culver, Port Colborne, 18,350 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Collingwood, 30,316 bu corn.
Schr Alert, Peshtigo, 60 brls pork and sundries.
Prop Yo Semite, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Bark Two Fannies, Buffalo, 29 000 bu corn.
Bark John Briden, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Louis Day, Port Colborne, 28,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 100 brls salt.
Schr Express, Monistique, 25 brls flour.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 10,000 bu oats.
Schr T. Y. Avery, Buffalo, 18,828 bu corn.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 16 000 bu corn.
Schr Thos. S. Mott, Buffalo, 22,500 bu corn.
Schr Jas. Couch, Buffalo, 52,500 bu corn.
Schr Danl. G. Fort, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn.
Scow Horn, Free Soil, 3 brls flour and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Charters—To Oswego—Jas. Platt, corn 12c; Senator Blood, same. To Portland—Prop Caldwell, corn, through. To Boston—Prop City of Concord, corn, through. To Collingwood—Hackley, corn at 5c. To Buffalo—Props Colorado and Arizona, corn at 7½c; schr D. G. Fort, same; John Miner, wheat or corn, shippers' option, 8c or 7½c; T. S. Mott and prop Toledo, corn at 7½c.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Grain freights are quiet and nearly nominal, at 7c for wheat to Buffalo, 11½@12c to Oswego and 12@12½c to Kingston. The schooner Camanche takes wheat to Oswego at 11½c.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Firm and vessels scarce. Charters: Schr Bahama, coal Buffalo to Chicago at $1.25 per ton, free; schr Summit, stone to Cleveland on p. t.; schr Fleetwing, salt to Toledo at 7c per brl, f. o. b.

OSWEGO, July 27.—Rates unchanged. Vessels are scarce. No charters to report.

DETROIT, July 26.—There is no change in rates, and no charters are reported.

Fog Signals.

A correspondent says: "Allow me to call the attention of our marine insurance agents to the culpable negligence or ignorance of a large number of vessel masters on our lakes in regard to blowing fog signals. Not very long since the law regulating the same was changed, by act of Congress, and it seems that due caution has not been exercised by the insurance agents to keep the masters posted in the matter. On a late trip to Milwaukee and back, during thick weather, I had occasion to notice this error, and on two occasions a collision came near being the result of the ignorance of the masters of vessels owned at this port, and when informed of the change of signals expressed much surprise and mortification thereat, and acknowledged that they were blowing the wrong signals. A little caution on the part of the agents may save many lives, vessels, valuable cargoes, and years of litigation. A word to the wise, &c. M. R.

A New Chicago Vessel.

THE MARY L. HIGGIE.—This is the name of a substantially built three-masted schooner that was launched at Manitowoc at 4 p m on Saturday afternoon last. She was built by Hanson & Scove, and the reputation of the builders is a guarantee that she will not only prove a profitable craft to her owner,—James L. Higgie, of Chicago,—but an honor to the port at which she was built. Her dimensions are: length of keel, 138 feet 6 inches; breadth of beam, 26 feet 2 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet 3 inches in shoalest place; 500 tons burthen, and cost $22,000. She is of the canal build, and will be ready for service about Aug. 1, prox.

From Lake Superior.

Steamers from the above locality reach here promptly on time, and very rarely vary from making reliable connections. The China arrived to-day, with the following memoranda of the voyage, furnished by Purser Wells: Left Duluth on the 23d inst. The Arctic was there unloading. Called at Bayfield, and arrived at Portage next day at noon. Took on board 135 tons of copper passengers, and left at 7 p. m., arriving at Marquette on the 25th, and took on 300 tons iron ore for Wyandotte. The following vessels were in that port: Steamers Peerless, City of Madison, Robert Holland and tow, Fay and tow; schooners Alice Richards, A... noon, and arrived at the Sault ... m. Locked through with pro... steamer Japan off Sauble at 9 ... and the Winslow in Mud La... 25th. The schooner G. W. H... in Mud Lake. The China br... flour for Erie, 300 tons ... tons of copper for Detroit, ... falo, and a full load of pass...—Detroit ... July 27.

Vessels Passed W... Canal

PORT COLBORNE, July 2...—DOWN—Bark Mary Merritt, Bay City to Kings... timber; tug Oneida, Buffalo to Oswego; sch... Chicago to Ogdensburg, wheat; G... Holt on, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Aconti... Chicago to Ogdensburg, corn; Mary Battles, ... to Kingston, timber; Emerald, Bay Cit... Kingston, timber.

UP—Schrs E. Blake, P... to Cleveland, light; Australia, T... to Cleveland, light; Undine, T. Martin, ...; brig Emery, barge Mariner, Ogdensbu... to Saginaw, light; steam barge Wm. Cowie, Ogdensburg to Sarnia, light.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Gold...

WIND—South.

PORT COLBORNE, July 26.—DOWN—Props Michigan, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo; City of Montreal, Chatham to Montreal, general cargo; Lake Ontario, Toledo to Ogdensburg, general cargo; barks Arctic, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; George Thurston, Toledo to Kingston, timber; schrs Queen of the Lakes, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Southampton, Port Huron to Kingston, timber; Jane McLeod, Cleveland to Toronto, coal; S. J. Luff, Detroit to Ogdensburg, lumber; A. Falconer, Port Huron to Kingston, staves; Morning Light, Milwaukee to Ogdensburg, wheat; Grace Greenwood, Scud.

UP—Schrs Ben Mark, Antel..., Mediterranean, Garibaldi, Sweden, Port H..., O. Freeman; steam barges Glasgow, Ma... Pringle; bark Cavalier; prop Granite State.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Nabob.

WIND—Northwest.

Illinois River ...

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 29—RIVER—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Steamer Shoo Fly, t... canal boats Bay State and Ontario, with lumber for Peoria; propeller Whale, loaded with hard coal and towing the Parson Brownlow, loaded with salt and flour, and Bur Oak and barge Friendship, light, all for Chillicothe. Three feet of water reported on Chickapoo Bar.

CANAL.—Passed In—Nothing. Passed Out—Propeller Whale, with hard coal, and towing the Parson Brownlow, loaded salt and flour, and Bur Oak and barge Friendship, light, all for Chillicothe.

Eight feet five inches of water on the miter sill of Lock 15.

Ninety-seven in the shade here to-day, but cool this evening.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 29.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Nebraska, Empire State, ..., Philadelphia, Canisteo, Arctic, Roanoke; barks VanValkenburg, Advance; schooners Morning Star, Thomas Ferry, Republic, W... Golden Rule, Oriental, Cortez, Ann Maria, J. S. Johnson.

PASSED UP—Propellers Mohawk, ...; bark L. C. Woodruff; schooners Owasco, ..., John Wesley, C. H. Johnson, Sam F..., Bridgewater.

WIND—Northwest.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 29—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Missouri, Colin Campbell, and barges, schooners S. A. Wood, Athenian.

PASSED UP—Propeller Gordon Campbell; schooner Ætna.

WIND—Northeast.

Port of Sheboygan.

N. D. Brown and A. E. Quinlin have sold the schooner Trader to Neise Nelson.

We understand that one of the large vessels building at Thayer & Gregory's yard will be launched on Saturday afternoon.

Kirkland & Ledyard are putting up a large addition to their warehouse on the north side, and intend extending their dock to the Government pier.

The work of docking up the river lots is progressing rapidly. Already several hundred feet of substantial docks have been completed this season, and much more is under way. Let the good work go on.

The steamer Messenger, of the Detroit and Sheboygan Transit Line, has made eighty trips between Sheboygan and Pentwater this season, having never missed a trip since she was put on. Who says the new route is not trustworthy?—*Sheboygan Herald.*

From the Sault.

The following vessels passed through the Sault Canal: On the 23d—Bound Up—Steam barge J. S. Fay; prop Peerless; schr D. R. Rhodes. Down—Tug Quayle; schrs H. J. Webb, Harvest Home, City of Milwaukee. On the 24th—Bound Up—Steamers Cumberland, Robert Holland; schrs George Sherman, Nesboto, C. P. Minch, W. Raynor, Star of Hope, Amoskeag, and E. Hunter. Down—Prop Acadia; stmr Manitoba. On the 25th—Bound Up—Schrs J. L. Gross, R. C. Crawford, and Cascade. Down—Prop St. Louis.

Miscellaneous Matters.

GOT OFF.—The schooner Pelican, laden with ore, which got aground on the Flats, was got off by the tug Torrent Saturday forenoon. Aside from the delay, we learn that she was in no way harmed. The Pelican will compare in size with the large schooner Winslow, and is owned by the same firm.

VESSEL ASHORE.—The schooner Wanderer, laden with coal for Detroit port, got ashore on Stony Island reef on Thursday night. The steamer Favorite started Friday to go to her relief. Up to the latest advices the Wanderer had sustained no serious damage, and was not leaking. *Later*—The schooner Wanderer, which struck on Stony Island, while being pulled off yesterday by the steamer Favorite, began leaking rapidly, and soon filled. A steam pump has been forwarded, which, with lightering a portion of her cargo, will have her afloat again.—*Detroit Tribune, July 27.*

SALE OF THE PROPELLER EAST.—This steamer of the Montreal line was disposed of at private sale on Thursday, at Windsor, to parties on the Canadian side of Lake Huron. The price paid is said to be $20,000. She was owned by a number of shareholders, who sold out their entire interest in the boat. It is announced that her delivery will not take place until after one or more trips in the trade is now employed in.

THE BISMARCK AND HER BARGES.—The tug Bismarck, Captain David Cochrane, with her four barges, arrived here yesterday. The barges ... with 2,000 tons of coal ... made ... will receive a new wheel of the Philadelphia pattern immediately.—*Milwaukee exchange.*

THE MORNING STAR.—The Coast Wrecking Company are at work in their endeavors to find the wreck of the steamer Morning Star. The tug Levi Johnson has been employed to drag, but up to Thursday night had not found her whereabouts. The strong northeast wind of Friday prevented active operations, and the tug returned to this port. As soon as there is a more favorable state of the weather operations will be resumed. Land bearings were accurately taken at the time she was at last suffered to go down, but the present difficulty doubtless is to arrive at the precise distance from land.—*Cleveland Herald, 27.*

MANITOWOC HARBOR.—The north harbor pier is now being finished by building up the cribs that were sunk last year in line with the rest of the pier, and the south pier will be taken in hand as soon as the other is completed. The dredge is kept busy deepening the channel, and, if not already, our harbor will very soon surpass all others on Lake Michigan in point of safety, beauty of finish and extent of inland accommodations.—*Tribune.*

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MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his MEDICAL TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen. Sent free to any address in sealed envelope. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest rooms in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call, you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 464 State-st. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 9 a. m. to 5.

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DR. J. KEAN,

360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 13, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a bait to the unwary. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

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Tuesday Morning, July 30, 1872.

COUNT THE MONEY!

The Treasury of the United has, ever since the issue of paper-money, been in nearly the same hands. The Treasurer and the Register, the cashier, book-keepers, and tellers have been nearly all the time the same men. They have, during their term of office, issued bonds to the amount of several thousand millions of dollars; they have printed, issued, received, and issued again greenbacks to the value of many thousands of millions of dollars. For ten years they have kept their own accounts and made their own reports. Their books have never been examined except by themselves, and for the condition of fiscal affairs the country has no evidence save that of the men who have been keeping their own accounts of their own transactions.

There is not a bank in the country whose affairs do not require a constant overhauling, and the only protection against fraud is in the vigilant examination of books, and the actual counting of the cash and securities that are represented to be on hand. The Treasury, during the last five years, has had occasion to overhaul the accounts and count the money in the hands of many officers outside the Department. The books represented everything as lovely, but the cash-boxes were found to be empty. How is it in the Treasury itself? We read every day of bank cashiers, in collusion with tellers, using and losing the money of the banks for five, ten, and fifteen years, and, by adroit book-keeping, defying detection and successfully hiding their frauds. What is possible out of the Treasury is possible within it. Ten years is a long period for an institution handling money and securities by the thousands of millions of dollars to have no investigation, no overhauling the books, no counting of the funds on hand. Monthly statements are not self-proving. Who can tell how much money is actually in the Treasury without counting it? The report of Mr. Spinner, nor of Secretary Boutwell, nor of any clerk, book-keeper, or cashier, is satisfactory. What is wanted is the displacement of all these men for at least three months, until there can be a thorough investigation and comparison by persons not interested in the accuracy of the books as they now show. As this is not possible under the present Administration, the only way to obtain a count of the money in the Treasury, and an examination of the bond-list, is to have a new deal. We do not impeach the honesty of the present officers of the Treasury; but we insist that at the end of ten years it is time to "count the money" in the Treasury.

NORTH CAROLINA.

It is impossible to predict the result of next Thursday's contest in North Carolina. The negro population, it is known, will vote solid for Caldwell and the Grant ticket, from a feeling that they must oppose whatever the whites vote for. The native North Carolinians will vote nearly as solidly for Merrimon, the Liberal candidate. [illegible] money has been used by the Grant party among the "crackers" and "low-down" whites, with what result is not yet apparent. The total registration numbers 200,000, and about 190,000 votes will be polled.

Of these, about 75,000 are blacks, and 115,000 are whites. The success of the Grant ticket depends, therefore, on being able to divide the remaining 40,000 whites evenly between the two parties, or, in other words, to get upwards of 20,000 white votes in the State. In the absence of this, the State can only be carried against a full white vote by "colonizing" negroes from Virginia and South Carolina, which, it is reported, will be extensively done. Some doubts exist as to whether a full vote can be polled, owing to the reluctance heretofore felt by a portion of the whites to vote at all side by side with the negroes. It is believed, however, that at this election no such reluctance will appear. The Quaker vote, which is pretty large, and is cast for "peace," without regard to party, was given for Grant in 1868, but will be thrown almost entirely for the Liberal party at this election, particularly as the Liberal candidate for Superintendent of Education is a Quaker. The motto, "Let us have peace," controlled it once, but the Quakers have now a notion that there is far more of the spirit of peace and reconciliation in Horace Greeley than in his opponent. At first it was believed that the "reign of terror" expected from the nearly 1,500 indictments found against prominent property-holders, on the charge of sympathy with Ku-Kluxism and defrauding the revenue, would frighten a good many people into voting for Grant. The scare, however, is pretty well over, and it is expected that the full white vote will be polled. On the whole, predictions of prominent prophets on both sides differ widely,—Mr. Henry Wilson claiming the State for his party by 10,000 majority, and Governor Vance claiming it for the Liberals by 5,000. If the Liberals carry the State, as now seems possible, it must be by a very small majority. The defeat of Grant in North Carolina, should it occur, would sound his knell throughout the country. His success in that State, after the prodigious and questionable efforts by which it has been effected, would serve to keep up the courage of the Grant party until the October elections, but would afford no criterion of the result in other States.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

Mr. John D. Defrees has, with great industry, compiled from the history of the past three years a detailed statement of the absences by the President and his Cabinet from Washington, not on public business, but for junketing and frolicking in all parts of the country. In 1869, the Cabinet meeting held on Sept. 24 was the first full meeting held since the 1st of June preceding. In 1870, the absences began in April, and continued, with slight interruptions, until Oct. 3.

In 1871, the President began his flights in April, returning finally on Oct. 7. The first Cabinet meeting of any kind for many weeks, and the first full one for months, was held Oct. 10.

In 1872, the President was absent in January, February, March, and May, for several days at a time, Congress being in session; and on the 3d of June, the morning after Congress adjourned, he hastened to Long Branch.

The record of the absences of the several Secretaries makes even a worse showing than this. How strongly does this sustain the following from Mr. Sumner's speech:

> Not only are Constitution and law disregarded, but the Presidential office itself is treated as little more than a plaything and a perquisite; when not the former, then the latter. Here the details are ample; showing how from the beginning this august trust has dropped to be a personal indulgence, where palace-cars, fast horses, and sea-side loiterings figure more than duties.

Mr. Defrees sums up the record with the following suggestive observations:

> During all the time of this absence and neglect of business on the part of President and Cabinet, they take good care to receive their salaries at the end of each month in full. The President receives SIXTY EIGHT and the Secretaries each TWENTY-TWO dollars per day!
>
> The man who toils in the workshop or in the mines receives from two to three dollars per day! If *he* be absent a few hours, in attendance on a sick wife or dying child, it may be, *he is "docked"* for the time lost! Why should not the time lost by the President and Cabinet be deducted from their pay? Why is it that "Sauce for the goose should not be sauce for the gander" in this instance? Can any honest man tell?
>
> The man of toil is *compelled* to be absent, but *these gentlemen* are absent for purposes of pleasure, or private speculation, sometimes, it may be, "in ways that are dark," at the people's expense.

The country has borne this thing too long. The Presidency is a great trust, and not a mere grant of privileges; it is a public office, the duties of which require dignity, honesty, and labor, and not a mere honorary title, with license to the bearer to engage in dissipation, riot, luxury, and worse. General Grant as a citizen may, as before his Presidency he was accustomed to do, indulge his remarkable tastes to the full extent of his predilections, and at his own expense; but, in accepting the office of President, he accepted the inconveniences of residing at Washington, and of attending to public business, and of leading, at least in the public eye, a life of decorum and dignity. These absences from the seat of Government by the President, and the frequent discontinuance of all business by the Executive officers, are without precedent in the history of the country.

GENERAL GRANT'S "MEMORY."

A question of veracity, or memory, having been raised between General Pleasonton and General Grant, in the matter of patronage which Senator Schurz says was offered him to secure his vote for the San Domingo scheme, the President must be judged by his general reputation for veracity or memory. The final act of General Grant, while Secretary of War *ad interim* during Johnson's Administration, which culminated in his surrender of the office to Mr. Stanton, will, perhaps, throw some light upon the point. It is well known that Mr. Johnson was opposed to the Tenure-of-Office act (as Grant was also after he became President), and was desirous to test its constitutionality in the Supreme Court. The proposed reinstatement of Mr. Stanton by the Senate promised the opportunity, and, to avail himself of it, and bring the question before the Court, he requested General Grant to resist the reinstatement of Stanton, and thus compel the latter to bring the matter before the judicial tribunals,—a proceeding which would have involved the constitutionality of the Tenure-of-Office act. In case this should be unpleasant for General Grant, he was requested to resign the office into other hands, in time to have a like disposition made of the question by somebody else. This proposition was made at a Cabinet meeting; and Johnson and the other persons present said that Grant agreed to it. The result was not what Johnson had expected, for very soon after this he received notification that the War Office had been given up quietly to Mr. Stanton, without even a verbal protest against its reoccupation, thus depriving him of the opportunity of testing the act as he desired.

In recalling the details of this affair, it is not our purpose to inquire into Mr. Johnson's reasons for his opposition to the Tenure-of-Office act, or the causes of the refusal of the Senate to concur in Mr. Stanton's removal. These are foreign to the matter in hand, which involves simply a question of veracity between Grant on the one hand and Johnson on the other. How that question was settled is a matter of history. As long as it was a personal contest between President Johnson and General Grant, in an issue of veracity, Grant shielded himself under the cover of an alleged misunderstanding; but finally, when he was confronted with the other members of the Cabinet, he retreated from this position, and boldly claimed that he had planned this trick from the first, and that his pretended compliance with the wishes of the President was only made in order to enable him to accomplish his patriotic purposes with more certainty. If he did accept the office of Secretary of War with the intention of hindering and thwarting the measures of the Administration, then he was guilty of deceit. If he did not, then he was guilty of something else; and to this must be added the second deception of alleging a misunderstanding, and then boldly disavowing it when he was cornered by the President and the Cabinet officers.

In all cases pending before the courts, the previous reputation of the prisoner, especially with reference to the alleged act, has prime importance in establishing his guilt or innocence. General Grant is now before the bar of popular opinion with his personal veracity, or, as Pleasonton says, his memory, in question. It has been shown that his general reputation for veracity or memory is not good, and this reputation will be held by the people to possess considerable weight at the present time.

ROBESON'S ILLEGAL PAYMENTS.

We believe the following list of illegal payments made out of the Treasury by George M. Robeson is fully sustained by the testimony taken by the Investigating Committee appointed by Speaker Blaine, at the last session. As the Committee was packed with a majority of Robeson's friends, the majority report, of course, whitewashes these payments by the thin apology that Robeson believed he had the legal right to make them. The minority report, by Governor Blair, of Michigan, exposes them, and sustains the following schedule which we find in the New York *Sun*:

Paid to the Secors, in violation of an express statute, which forbade any further payment to them, as they had once been paid in full	$93,000.00
Paid to Zeno Secor & Co., in direct violation of a law of the United States	23,000.00
Paid to Pennock & Co, in excess, for iron for two torpedo boats, purchased contrary to law, clandestinely, without advertisement, at rates above the market price	40,000.00
Paid to Joseph L. Savage, a fraudulent contractor, in open violation of the law, after he had once been paid in full, the money being divided with Wm. J. Murtagh, one of Robeson's men	21,719.88
Paid to a Board of Engineers who had tendered their services gratuitously to the Navy Department, and whose claim had been conclusively rejected by Secretary Welles	20,000.00
Paid upon account of the steamer Governor, on a claim which had been abandoned by its owners as groundless, the money having been divided with some of Robeson's special friends in Washington	52,000.00
Given to John Roach on an illegal contract for new engines for the Tennessee, made in flagrant violation of law	65,000.00
Total	$314,719.88

In making every one of these payments Robeson knew that he was besmirching his official reputation in a manner that would bring Grant's Administration into disrepute. They are as bold and audacious as Barnard's signatures to the Erie orders, for which that Judge is now being impeached. Their illegality is as plain. Why, then, should they not be attributed to the same motive? In the face of Barnard's confident protestations of his innocence, it is now shown that loans of $3,000 at a time were obtained by him indirectly from Fisk, and that a present of $10,000 was made to his child by the same party. It is not yet known what Robeson's motive was in plundering the Treasury by these jobs, but we are justified in assuming that it was not done entirely to benefit others. Nearly all that is known of Robeson's antecedents is, that Grant himself never had heard of him two weeks before he announced his name to the country as Secretary of the Navy. Robeson was really appointed solely on the recommendation of the retiring obscurity—Borie! Now, wherein arises the impossibility that the unknown and incompetent Borie, recommending an equally unknown man, might, by accident, recommend a man who understood the qualities so highly recommended by a member of the Grant National Committee, viz.: "Addition, Division, and Silence"?

THE NORTH BRANCH NUISANCES.

The rendering-establishments and other sources of the South Branch odors, which have so long contaminated the atmosphere of this city, having been pronounced a nuisance by the Grand Jury of the Circuit Court, is it not time now to face in the other direction, and inquire into the condition of the North Branch? Having commenced the good work of cleaning the city, and making its atmosphere purer and more healthy, why stop half-way? The people who live upon the north and northwest sides of the river are just as deserving of pure air as those on the South Side, and the authorities have only half-done their work in moving upon the "stink-factories" of the South Division. The North Branch presents fully as inviting a field as the South Branch. From Chicago avenue northward, it is a reeking mass of filth, which is increasing day by day, from the accumulated slops of the distilleries. There is no difficulty in locating the cause of this filth, as no sewers empty into the river north of Chicago avenue, and the city scavengers do not empty their filth into it. The distilleries alone are responsible; and the prospects for pure air and health in the North Division are not improved by the fact that parties in the distillery business are now engaged in erecting immense sheds for the stabling of cows, capable of accommodating many hundreds of animals. Some of these sheds are now in process of erection at Chicago avenue bridge. We suggest to the municipal authorities that, having recently made the tour of the South Branch with such satisfactory results, they now explore the North Branch; and to the State's Attorney, that he can find material enough in that putrid stream and the distilleries for the action of the Grand Jury.

It has been for some time well known that Hon. John F. Farnsworth, Representative in Congress from the Fourth District in this State, has been deeply disgusted with the Administration of General Grant. The period of this disgust dates back far beyond the nomination of Mr. Greeley. But General Farnsworth has differed with many of his friends in the propriety of bolting the nomination of General Grant. Even after his defeat in the Congressional Convention at Elgin, the General positively declined to allow the use of his name by the Liberals, saying that he could not honorably do so; and it has been evident to all that he sought to retire from the political contest without fighting the party from whom he had failed to get the compliment of a renomination, and, in fact, without in any manner indicating a sore-head feeling. The Liberals had come to respect this position, and had given up all hope of receiving any assistance from the General during the campaign, and had given him up as a Grant man. But the Grant bummers were not satisfied with this position of the General's, and have of late persistently sought to force him to come out for the Great Gift-Taker. On Saturday last, Wm. H. Adams, of Geneva, who has been long a pensioner, under General F., upon the Government, commenced badgering the General on the train; was supported by several other party bull-dogs; and, as the General came out and told of some things he didn't like at Washington, Adams grew very censorious, when General Farnsworth said: "When you have lived in Washington as long as I have and seen the corruption there that I have seen, you will be qualified to criticise my position, not before." In reply to a question afterwards put to him as to whether he should vote for Greeley, the General said, "I cannot say,—I may not live till November; but, so sure as I do live, I shall vote for Mr. Greeley." Any one who knows John Farnsworth, knows that when fully aroused, he can speak his mind very freely and plainly; and on this occasion he did so most effectually. It was very clear from the General's manner that he preferred not to be drawn into a discussion; but the hounds were upon his track and he turned at bay. The gang of Grantites who had been badgering him let him drop very suddenly. Now we shall learn from the *Post Journal*, and *Mid-Ocean* what a terrible Rebel General Farnsworth is.

The success of Mrs Squatting Bear, previously Miss Amanda Barber, in making a sensation, has induced various untruthful women to try to palm themselves off as ex-squaws. Akron, Ohio, has been victimized by a sallow female, who told a pitiful story of Indian cruelty. According to her statements, she was kidnapped near Detroit, in 1831, when she was but 7 years old. After five years of privations, she reached Texas, and was compelled to marry a brave, with the very probable name of "Yallery." In twelve months, "Yallery" tired of his slave and sold her to an Irishman, David Ward. David was a Catholic. He refused to abjure his faith and was burned alive by the tribe,—the only instance of persecution by Indians for religious differences known. Some years passed by, during which she became the wife of a Chief, "Big Son," and a pale-face, Mr. Carman. Last fall, there was a bloody fight at the "Black Hills, near San Francisco," between the Digger and Snake Indians. Mrs. Carman "was with the Diggers, having been sold to them, together with her husband and her eleven children, by the Snakes." We may parenthetically remark that all the Diggers together are too poor to buy one captive, much less thirteen, and that there was no such fight at the "Black Hills, near San Francisco," and that the Diggers are too cowardly to ever fight. However, Mrs. Yallery-Ward-Big-Son-Carman says that her last husband and eleven children were killed in this battle, and that she herself fled to San Francisco, whence she was forwarded East by General Sheridan. She is now in nominal search of her parents, who live in Columbus, O., and she laid sentimental Akron under heavy contributions in order to send her on her triumphant way.

The days of Richard Grant White, and George Washington Moon, and other philological humbugs are fast passing by, and magazine-readers are no longer bored with pages of argument designed to prove that "is being done" is to be done away with forthwith and forever. The late session of the American Philological Association, at Providence, was disfigured by only one of these attempts at hypercriticism. Charles Astor Bristed sacrificed much paper, ink, and time in trying to show that mankind may say: "such human beings," but should shrink from the phrase: "such tall trees." He argued that "such," an adjective, could not limit another adjective; that, in the first case, "human beings" was, by usage, a compound noun, and was, therefore, rightly qualified by an adjective; that, in the second, "tall trees" was not a compound noun, and so could not take "such" before it; and that the only correct way of speaking was to say, "I never saw trees so tall." This philological pettifogging brought Professor Whitney and Colonel Higginson to their feet. The former showed that usage made "such tall trees" as correct as "such human beings," and the latter corroborated the statement by proving that the semi-adverbial use of "such" dated back to the time of Henry VIII.

Gladstone's momentous promise to Sir Robert Peel, to take the Jesuit Expulsion bill of 1829 into "anxious consideration," is doubtless the result of the Keogh riots in Galway. The agitation resulting therefrom seems to be still increasing. Sir Arthur Guinness has received the following dastardly epistle:

> GUINNESS: We are ordered to inform you that an Orange whelp like you insulted our clergy and people's newspaper last week. As if any one cares about you and your infernal exhibition; and unless you send an apology to the *Freeman's Journal*, and likewise give a handsome subscription to Captain Nolan's—the defeated priests' candidate—fund before a week, your life is not worth a month's purchase, for we will send you a bullet as well as that scoundrel Keogh, as we have a person hired to shoot you and him, and no mistake, so take warnin' in time.

Now Sir Arthur is the son of the great brewer, Sir Benjamin Guinness, who restored St. Patrick's Cathedral at a cost of $600,000, and did more good to the Irish peasantry than any other man now alive. Sir Arthur's ancestral claims to popular gratitude are strengthened by the fact that he has given Dublin a superb Art Exhibition. Nevertheless, all this is forgotten in the burst of wrath caused by his testimony against priestly interference with the Galway election. The Irish are Ireland's worst enemy.

An English Judge has just given what is probably the first legal recognition of the existence of ghosts since the witchcraft delusion of Massachusetts. James Allen sued an old man, Francis Armstrong, for leaving his service without giving notice. The defendant plead his own cause, and did it in these words:

> Oh, your honor, sir, at night, when all was asleep, the house was nearly thrown down, the way things were rattled in the kitchen. I heard and saw the lights, and then a white woman came to my bed. Oh, your reverence, your worship, I was scared to death. Before the white woman came, many a night the great, heavy things rolled over me in my bed, and crushed me to death. I leave myself to the mercy of the Court. Punish me as light as you can, but, for God's sake, don't bid me go back where I escaped with my life. I would not take the whole wide world and go near it another night.

The Court ruled that Armstrong was justified in leaving, and ordered him to be discharged from custody, and to be paid for the time he had actually served. There is no doubt that the old man believes in the woman in white, who figures in his testimony. Every year makes it more certain that these phenomena, at which we sneer, really exist. The spiritual pranks at the Wesley House have never been explained. There is a dwelling in Chicago, in which everything was turned topsy-turvy for many nights in succession by invisible hands.

Mr. David A. Wasson is known as one of our ablest thinkers. He has acquired some local political prominence by his connection with the different Temperance parties of Massachusetts, and a national literary prominence by his essays in the *Atlantic* and elsewhere. He has been convinced, by his sojourn in Germany, that the remedy for drunkenness is to be found in the use of pure, light malt liquors and light wines. This is strong testimony from a strong source. Many of our Temperance agitators belie their name. They do not preach Temperance, but Abstinence. They are blind to the fact that men will drink something stronger than water. If they would open a first-class music garden, where absolutely pure beer and light wines could be procured, they would do more to diminish drunkenness than they do by a thousand tracts, a hundred lectures, and a score of pledges. They would be horrified by the idea, but in a century their descendants will embrace it. Alcohol is a bad master, but a good servant. To those who abhor it, in whatever quantity or whatever guise it may be proffered, we commend these unprejudiced thoughts of Wasson on wine.

The New York *Nation* threw a boomerang the other day, which returned in a very ugly manner. Having charged, in alluding to Consul General Butler's disgraceful proceedings in Egypt, that Mr. Greeley presided at a banquet given in his honor immediately after his appointment, investigation shows that Mr. Greeley accepted an invitation to preside, but, owing to Mr. Richardson's illness, did not, and one of the editors of the New York *Times* presided in his stead. But, if it was so important a matter that Mr. Greeley accepted an invitation to preside at this banquet, what explanation has the *Nation* to make concerning General Grant, who appointed Butler Consul to Egypt, and then kept him there two years in full knowledge of his disgraceful and profligate conduct? It is a matter of very little importance whether Mr. Greeley presided at the banquet or not; but, having broached the subject, perhaps the *Nation* will enlighten its readers with its present views on Grant's conduct.

The spectacle of a man under indictment for a heinous crime haranguing large assemblies, and arraigning the men who have arraigned him, is without a parallel in the annals of jurisprudence. The Tichborne claimant has finished his starring tour in the provinces, and has returned to London. There he addressed 3,000 people. At the close of the speech, one Alex. Kennedy, an ex-sergeant, jumped on the stage and declared that the speaker was indeed Sir Roger Doughty Tichborne, under whom he had served. By an unanimous vote, the meeting indorsed the declaration. The unanimity was probably, however, a great sham. There is no terrorism like that exerted by the majority at a public meeting. The *Morning Advertiser* shows signs of a tendency to support the claimant. It says that, if he is the son of Arthur Orton, the Wapping butcher, it is very strange that none of those who used to know him can now recognize him. If he goes on in his conquering career, he may convert the people and the press together.

The Havre (France) *Journal* published the following telegrams from New York, during the heated term in that city:

> The asphaltum boils in the streets; the water in the streams is smoking and stagnating.
>
> In New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey 480 deaths from sunstroke have occurred within three days.
>
> Business is entirely suspended. One half of the population have emigrated to the other side of the Hudson.
>
> The surrounding country is desolated; the grass withered, and the cattle dying from heat and starvation.

The *Journal* must have an American Bohemian as its New York correspondent. No Frenchman could have invented such sensational untruths.

The burning of Ralph Waldo Emerson's home, at Concord, is a loss to the whole country. The saving of the furniture and library from the flames diminishes the loss in dollars and cents, but the house itself was the Mecca of American pilgrims. The wisest, and brightest, and keenest thoughts of the New World's literature have been penned there. Thoreau, and Hawthorne, and Margaret Fuller, and John Brown, of the dead, and Bronson Alcott, and John Weiss, and Higginson, and Longfellow, and Lowell, of the living, have all contributed their quota to the rich memories that clustered around the home of the Sage of Concord.

The New York *Times* makes a terrible to-do over a Ku-Klux outrage in North Carolina. By its own statement, the outrage consisted in a continued yell of "Greeley! Greeley!" which drowned the voice of a Grant orator, and in an attempt (promptly checked) to hustle him off the ground, when he stopped speaking and left the platform. The affair seems to have been an utterly indefensible interference with free speech; but the cry of "Ku Klux" is absurd, on the *Times'* own showing.

The Binghamton *Republican's* sole witness, who made an affidavit that he saw a letter from Mr. Greeley to Carmichael, in which he favored paying pensions to disabled Rebel soldiers, has published a letter recanting the whole affidavit, and conceding that he was mistaken. This was the only point of the least consequence in the whole Carmichael story. Yet we suppose the Grant organs will continue to assert that Greeley favors paying pensions to Rebel soldiers, to the end of the campaign.

The *Evening Journal* says that Judge David Davis has declared, in private conversation, that he is in favor of Grant's re-election. Judge Davis declared, in a letter recently published, that he should withdraw from the field as candidate for the Presidency on the Labor Reform ticket, because it was no longer possible to unite upon that ticket all the elements of opposition to Grant. This being his reason for withdrawing, it is highly improbable that he has now expressed, either in private or public, an intimation to vote for Grant.

On Saturday evening of last week, a Grant rally was advertised to come off at the Court House in Geneva, Kane County, at which Judge Isaac G. Wilson and other big guns were to speak. The evening came, and at 9 o'clock just *seven* persons were inside the Court House. Drill Sergeant J. H. Mayborn, in great indignation, stirred around, and, in the course of half an hour or so, got together *forty-five* men and boys, including several Greeley voters; but Judge Wilson would not orate to so small a crowd, and the "rally" broke up. And thus "The Grant ball rolls on in Old Kane."

The impression has got abroad that the tax on matches, which both Houses of Congress voted to repeal, was finally retained at the instigation of the manufacturers of matches. A reference to the debate, as published in the *Globe*, shows that this tax was retained at the express desire of the Treasury Department. This statement was made by Mr. Dawes in the debate on the report of the Conference Committee on the Internal Revenue bill.

POLITICAL.

The Greeley Elector for the Eighteenth District of Illinois is William Sharp, of Perry County, vice William H. Green declined.

—Isn't it a little singular that the Boston *Journal*, which has all along insisted there was absolutely *no* defection in the Republican ranks, thereabouts, should now "announce, with pleasure, that a *great many* Republicans of Massachusetts, who were led astray by the Boston *Post* and the Springfield *Republican*, are coming back to their allegiance."

—Of Massachusetts Congressmen, only Messrs. Buffington, Butler, Banks, Hoar, and Dawes are talked of for another term. It is admitted that at least three of the eleven districts are sure to go for Greeley, and in Mr. Dawes' District the Boston *Journal* says "the result will be close."

—The Greeley Republican Club at Utica, New York, has Henry H. Fish for President; with the Rev. A. J. Canfield, Dr. Alonzo Churchill and other gentlemen Vice Presidents.

—John Parkhurst, former Agent of Clinton (N. Y.) Prison, and one of the strongest adherents of the Republican party, prefers Greeley to Grant for next President.

—Until ten days ago, the Republicans of Michigan were talking of Baldwin, Bagley, Humphrey, Stockbridge, Croswell, and Gilbert, for Governor. Chandler said Bagley, and Bagley it is to be. Convention to-morrow. Great harmony.

—E. W. Keyes is the Postmaster of Madison, Wis., and Chairman of the Grant State Committee; and Mr. Keyes has been making a profitable trade in real estate, the Government paying him $11,000 for land worth no more than $2,500. The Madison *Democrat* says:

> The exposure of the corrupt practices of the Madison Regency will serve to illustrate, in a small way, the favoritism and corruption of the Washington Ring, which operates not in a single State, but has fastened itself upon the United States Treasury, and is plundering the people not only out of thousands, but of millions annually.

—Edmund Rice, of St. Paul, while earnestly desiring the election of Greeley, says he cannot be a candidate for Congress.

—The Postmaster of St. Paul, Minn., who claimed Congressman Eldridge for Grant, having said that there was not, in Red Wing, "a single man who ever claimed to be a Republican who will vote for Greeley," a list of ninety-one names is forwarded for his consideration; and his attention is called to the fact that many of these have been known throughout the State as active Republicans.

—The Dubuque *Times* enjoys a Federal office and wants Grant elected. The editor therefore nails "an electioneering lie" about Grant's wealth, saying:

> General Grant, for several years, was upon large pay as army officer, which, with a man of his economical habits at that time, must have permitted large savings.

—The Clinton, (Iowa) *Herald* has preserved a dignified silence about "no Greeley Republicans" in that quarter, since the call of a Liberal County Convention signed by seventy-five of the best known Republican voters.

—Hartranft will run. The Pittsburgh *Gazette* stops the press to announce under startling headlines and by special telegraph from Harrisburg:

> The reports from all sections of the State are very gratifying, and the indications are that Hartranft in October will have things all his own way, while Grant will make a terrible sweep of all voters in November.

—The rumored letter of withdrawal from the candidacy for Governor of General Hartranft is in all probability a canard, especially as the announcement comes from the New York *World*. At all events, the State Central Committee, which met at Harrisburg on Thursday, was not informed, officially or unofficially, of the existence of such an important document. It appeared to be the general intention to keep Hartranft on the ticket, and to elect him, too, by a good, old-fashioned majority.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—Captain Simon Drum, formerly Mayor of Allegheny, Pa., and an old war-horse in the Republican party, has declared himself for Greeley and Reform.

—The German Greeley Clubs at Springfield, Ill., count a membership of 751 voters.

—Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, reports that Greeley is going to carry both Wisconsin and Minnesota.

—Ex-Senator Doolittle will go from North Carolina to Maine, and from thence to California, speaking for Greeley.

—We are told that Bismarck Keyes, of Madison, wrote to a political friend in the western part of our State, that "with the exception of a few stragglers, the Grant column is moving on with assured hopes of success;" to which the political friend replied, "The column may be moving on, but you ought to just come over here and see the stragglers!"—*Milwaukee News.*

—The Hon. W. B. Allison has no time to bother his head over politics now; he is building an addition to his house. We trust this explanation will be sufficient for the anxious Grant men, who are in doubt about him. Business is business.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—The Portland (Me.) *Advertiser*, which adheres to the Regular Republican nomination, says:

> Mr. Conkling succeeded very easily in showing last night that the President's character and conduct have been outrageously misrepresented and slandered. What he did not explain was the circumstance that he himself, as Grand Almoner for the State of New York, and his friend and appointee, Mr. Thomas Murphy, have done more than the whole Liberal Republican party to bring the Administration into disrepute and disfavor. Mr. Conkling concurs with Mr. Cameron in declaring the Civil Service, as now organized, "the best the country ever had."

—The Fort Scott *Monitor*, speaking of resolutions adopted at Iola, Kansas, says:

> This is the second Grant and Wilson Club that has denounced Pomeroy. But, gentlemen, suppose you defeat Mr. Pomeroy for the Senate, what will you do with him when he becomes Secretary of the Interior? If he can do any injury to the country as a Senator, he certainly can do much more as Secretary of the Interior.

—Forty-one Republicans of Girard, Pa., have signed a call for a Greeley Club. Among them are Henry Teller, ex-Assemblyman, T. C. Wheeler, ex Assistant United States Assessor, Jacob Bender, editor of the *Cosmopolite*, and L. S. Jones, a leading merchant and brother of the United States Minister to Belgium.—*Titusville Courier.*

—It is proposed to "fill up" that "chasm" which Secretary Boutwell objects to clasping hands across, by dumping into it the present Administration. The people have taken the contract, and it will be performed in November.

PERSONAL.

General Fremont has lately bought Porcupine Island, opposite Eden, Mt. Desert.

—John B. Gough is at home, in Boylston, Mass., writing a new lecture, "Now and Then."

—Rev. Mr. Watson, the accomplished English wife murderer, is slowly dying.

—P. S. Gilmore, of Boston, is rapidly recuperating at one of the hotels down the harbor.

—Mme. Ristori is in Paris superintending arrangements for her daughter's approaching marriage.

—Cyrus W. Field has disposed of his stock in the New York *Evening Mail*.

—Colonel Ivers Phillips, of Worcester, Mass., a prominent railroad man, was thrown from his carriage, near Templeton, last week, and seriously injured.

—Charlotte Cushman is reported to have earned $55,000 last year, by her profession as reader and actress.

—The Rev. Dr. Brown Emerson, senior pastor of the South Church in Salem, Mass., died on Thursday evening of last week, aged 95. He had been connected with the church since 1805, but during the last few years had been unable to perform any pastoral duties.

—Superintendent Beach, of the Naugatuck Railroad, has issued a summary order to his conductors to take a vacation.

—Dr. Lanahan declines the proposed public reception in Baltimore.

—Oxford University, it is said, is about to confer an honor on Louis Napoleon. The ex-Emperor would no doubt prefer a throne.

—Governor Sewall has vetoed a resolution of the Connecticut Legislature, releasing Mrs. Harper, the murderess, from State Prison.

—Dr. E. L. Bissell, of New Haven, Ct., has gone to Lima to accept a position as surgeon from the Peruvian Government, with a salary of $5,000.

—Johnathan Kimball, late Superintendent of schools at Salem, Mass., has accepted an appointment as Professor of Greek in Washington University, St. Louis.

—A French Countess is devoting money and part of her 82d year to the restoration of the crumbling tomb of Heloise and Abelard, in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, at Paris.

—E. A. Collins, who now owns a fine plantation near New Orleans, was formerly a resident of Galena, and furnished Grant with money to procure an outfit when he got his commission as Colonel.

—The wife of the now venerable Dr. Thomas S. Williamson, who went out to Minnesota as a missionary to the Indians, in 1836, died, last week, at the family homestead, near St. Peter.

—Tom Thumb went for a sail on Monday, in Bridgeport harbor. He was uncertain whether the centre board should be hauled to the mast-head or thrown overboard. In attempting to do both at the same time, he tipped the boat over and landed himself in the mud. The General was thoroughly frightened, as the water was nearly up to his knees.

CRIME ON THE WEST SIDE.

Alleged Inefficiency of the Police.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It is the desire of many residents of the West Side to call the attention of the public to the inefficiency of the present police force of that part of the city, and to the utter incapacity of the present arrangements to protect the citizens; and, unless something be done immediately to correct the present corrupt and inefficient management, the people will be driven sooner or later to assert their rights by the formation of a Vigilance Committee for the protection of their lives and property. This question is now being agitated by prominent citizens of the West Side, and they one and all express themselves as of this belief, and would strenuously recommend that, unless more protection is vouchsafed, a *call* should be issued to all good and loyal citizens to meet for the formation of such a society. We contend that our lives and property are now in more danger in this part of the city than immediately subsequent to the Fire, when every citizen patrolled the front of his house with a revolver.

We have now a regular organized band of robbers and thieves in this vicinity, who are seen upon the streets daily by the police, and are known to them as having no occupation but that of preying upon the community, and yet are not arrested for vagrancy; who, when night comes, do not hesitate to rob, knock down, and even murder, to gain their ends, and the papers are publishing morning accounts of their doings. We can cite many occurrences which have happened recently by which parties were robbed. A few nights since, a prominent gentleman was robbed on the corner of Washington and Carpenter streets, at 11 p. m. They also robbed three houses near the corner of Fulton and Market streets. All three within seven hours, notwithstanding the fact that two policemen made their appearance just after their first visit, and went away again, permitting the robbers to come back and rob the two next houses. They also went into Cronin's gun-store, on Randolph, near Halsted street, in broad daylight, on Sunday afternoon, and stole thirty-four revolvers, with people passing and repassing every few minutes.

We consider, and facts will justify and bear us out in the assertion, that the present police management of Chicago is the most corrupt and inefficient of any city on the face of the globe.

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

An Exposed Quarter.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Under the above heading is recorded in your impression of Monday another attempt at burglary,—at No. 1020 West Adams street. About twenty minutes to 2, on the same morning, a trial was made on the basement of 1023 West Jackson street; but, as the house is protected by five or six people and a dog, it was not a success. The houses of Western avenue are greatly in want of protection at night; the inhabitants are continually discovering its necessity; but no official notice appears to be taken of the emergency. Of course, it is hard—and the inhabitants feel it to be so—that, to all appearance, some floor must become a field of blood, some family be plunged into affliction, before the authorities will hear the alarm.

It would not be practicable to satisfy all the complaints and requests that periodically sprout up with the weeds; but I take this opportunity to suggest that it is quite possible that many deserving cases, that might otherwise receive prompt attention, fail to do so for want of a proper disposition in bringing the matter forward. All the bullying in the world will not make a wrong matter right, although it might make a right matter wrong; nor will it justify an unguarded or ill-advised statement. I have occasion to be at my desk sometimes till 12 or 1 o'clock in the morning, and I know that the police *do* come along at stated times,—so seldom indeed as to be practically useless; but that is not any fault of theirs. A fortnight ago, a vagrant was brought to the Lake Street Station by Col. Tourle, who arrested him as far west on Jackson street as the railway track. Although unknown to him, I was within a hundred yards of him, and heard an altercation between the man and himself; and, it being midnight, and in one of the loneliest parts of the West Side, I sounded the "warble" and accompanied him to the station. I constantly see him, or some other officer in his absence, on this beat. It is not that the police don't do their duty here, but it is that the supervision is wholly inadequate to the needs of the district. Let a petition be drawn up and signed by the householders in the vicinity, and properly presented at headquarters, and I cannot doubt that the feelings of the residents in this "exposed quarter" will receive timely relief.

J. BELL.

Liberal Nominations at Mattoon, Ill.—The Congressional Canvass.

MATTOON, Ill., July 26.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: To-day, in convention at Union Hall, in this city, the Hon. James R. Cunningham was nominated for the Senate, and Dr. V. R. Bridges, of this city, and Dr. Sylvester, of Arcola, Douglas County, were nominated for members of the House of Representatives. Dr. Bridges and Dr. Sylvester are both Liberal Republicans, and James R. Cunningham is a Liberal Democrat.

The nominations give general satisfaction, and show that neither party wants more than a fair share of the offices. Indeed, the general feeling is, that we are one party. But one great object in dividing the offices is to show that old party lines are obliterated, rather than to show an even division of favors. This action of the Democrats here shows to our Liberal Republican friends that they are to be met friendly and generously, and it shuts the mouths of the Grant party, who are always anxious to find fault with the Reform movement, and are continually asserting that this is only going into the Democratic party.

Our nominees will all be elected. We will carry our city, our county, our Representative District, and our Congressional District. In the latter we will have a furious fight, but the general feeling among our friends is, that success will crown our efforts, for Major Nelson, our candidate for Congress, has made a very fine impression on our people, not only by his speech here, but by his personal popularity, caused by his gentlemanly tone and refined manner. He is now attending court at his home in Decatur, after which he will canvass the whole District thoroughly, and he will make votes wherever he goes.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

A Mine Caves In—Two Children Buried Alive.

The Scranton *Republican* has the following details of an accident reported by telegraph: Yesterday morning about 7 o'clock the ground or roof of the old works at the Baltimore mine, near Wilkesbarre, belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Company, caved in, and let a large double house, containing two little girls, aged two and three years, who were asleep in bed, down into the fearful pit, a distance of about forty feet. The house went in end foremost, and was so completely buried beneath the ground that nothing could be seen of it but a small peak of the gable end. A force of men were at once set to work digging and removing the dirt, and at last accounts had not found the children, but could see the top of the bed which they had been in at the time of the fearful catastrophe. It is almost hoping against hope to think that they are alive, as they were in the end of the building which went down first, which certainly must have been completely demolished after falling such a distance. There were some ten or twelve persons in the house at the time, but hearing the creaking of the timbers and feeling the swagger of the building, judged there was something wrong and made their escape just in time to save their lives.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Opposing Congressional Candidates: Judge Settle and General Leach.

The State Swarming with Federal Corruptionists.

Judge Merrimon, Conservative, Estimates His Gubernatorial Majority at 10,000 to 15,000.

Immense Frauds to Be Perpetrated in the Negro-Vote.

"The State of Buncombe"—Climbing the Blue Ridge—Splendid Scenery.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASHEVILLE, Buncombe County, N. C., July 23.

Stopping a day in Greensboro longer than I had proposed gave me an opportunity to hear the discussion between the opposing candidates for Congress in that district.

JUDGE THOMAS SETTLE

is the Grant Republican candidate. He is a good-looking man of about 45 years of age, with agreeable manners and decided intelligence, and is an excellent speaker. An original Democrat, he served in the Legislature before the war, and offered some strong fire-eating resolutions, which he is now quite willing to put out of sight in order to get office. A service of twelve months in the Confederate army sufficed to cool his martial ardor, and, when affairs began to look blue for the Confederacy, in 1863 and '64, Judge Settle's hitherto latent Unionism began to show itself above the surface. After the surrender of Lee, it developed into a plentiful, rich harvest of patriotism. Such natures have a strong affinity for the strong side; and, had the Confederacy triumphed, Settle doubtless would have continued as rampant a Southerner as he had begun, and claimed a foreign mission from Jeff. Davis for his military services. Tyrants love the spaniels that fawn on them, and Grant accordingly loves Settle, and takes a special interest in his election. A very large portion of the corruption fund raised by the Administration in order to buy up North Carolina has been sent to Settle's district. As Settle was made the President of the Philadelphia Convention, the Administration feels that its *prestige* will be sadly shaken if he were beaten; and so intense is its interest in his behalf that Secretary Boutwell was despatched down here to bully the North Carolinians into the support of the Government candidate. I am certain, however, that his speech did not gain Settle a single vote. It was pitched too low for the whites and too high for the blacks.

GENERAL LEACH,

the Conservative candidate, is the present member. He is a sharp, wary politician, full of energy, tact, and resource, and, in the stump debate I heard, managed to get very decidedly the advantage of his opponent. The district is very earnestly contested. General Leach tells me he will get 800 to 1,000 majority, and I am inclined to believe that it will take a great many illegal negro votes from Virginia and South Carolina to overcome his legitimate majority in the district. The two candidates spoke from the same stand, as did Secretary Boutwell, and had rather a large crowd,—that is to say, they had over 400 people. They are each of them more effective than Boutwell before the people, and, except for the purpose of intimidation by a display of the Federal power and authority over the negroes and lower class of whites, I think Boutwell might just as well have stayed at home and looked after his defaulters.

The distance from Greensboro to Salisbury is 50 miles. The country has a truly noble growth of timber, but is only sparsely populated. It is a high, upland country, and most of the land, I take it, is tillable. Greensboro is 843 feet above the sea-level, and Salisbury is 760. In fine, a more healthful and attractive country is not to be found in the United States, if it were only blessed with a free and honest administration of the State and National Governments. Of the general corruption of the latter, I need not now speak.

IT IS, PERHAPS, RATHER WORSE

in North Carolina than elsewhere. There seems to be a larger and more numerous horde of those vermin of the South: Internal Revenue officers, the Court hirelings,—Marshals, Deputy Marshals, Solicitors, and what not,—spies, informers, and political wire-pullers. These men, being drawn largely from abroad, or from native North Carolinians who are mean enough to sell out their State, are ready, of course, to use their offices to fill their pockets and to build up the Administration. A judicial writ is, with them, simply a political machine to frighten or intimidate conservatives, or to fill the pockets of the Marshal and informer with hush-money. The Washington Administration knows and winks at this game. The immense power of the Internal Revenue officers is used for the same purposes of pelf and party. But for these agencies, and the polling of 10,000 illegal negro votes to be imported from the adjacent States, no Administration partisan would ever dream of carrying North Carolina.

SALISBURY

is a small town, with, say, 3,000 inhabitants. It has two or three inns, not over good, and some rather comfortable-looking dwellings. As I was there on a Sunday, I could not judge of the business, but was told that the place was improving. I met here Mr.

HINTON ROWAN HELPER,

the same gentleman who made such a noise in Congress by his famous book denouncing slavery, called the Helper Book,—a publication the commendation of which cost John Sherman his election as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Mr. Helper is now gray-haired; he is a tall, shrewd, quiet-mannered man, and somehow gives you the idea of resembling more the New England than the Southern type of character. He is a Republican, but warmly favors the election of Greeley and Judge Merrimon, the Conservative candidate for Governor,—the election of both of whom he confidently predicts. Mr. Helper is now editing a paper at Salisbury, called the *Tribune*, the first number of which was lately brought out. This journal is doing very good service, and will be a success.

I also had the pleasure of meeting at Salisbury the Conservative candidate for Governor,

JUDGE MERRIMON.

He is a staid-looking, dignified gentleman, of the North Carolina type, with a fine, intelligent face, dark complexion, and powerful frame, and is, I presume, about 48 years of age. I had a great deal of conversation with him in reference to the present canvass and the affairs of the State, and was led to form a very high opinion of his character and abilities. He is, in fact, a gentleman and a patriot,—a man of high and incorruptible integrity, who, if chosen Governor, would reform the corruptions of the State Government, but yet moderate in temper, and anxious for a return to peace, good order, and fraternity of feeling between the estranged races and the sections. His opponent Tod R. Caldwell, ventured to meet Judge Merrimon in discussion two or three times, but was so worsted in the debate that, for the remainder of the season, he has taken pretty good care to keep out of the way. Judge Merrimon has stumped North Carolina now since the middle of May, and has of course, had a good opportunity to form an opinion as to the result. His estimate is, that he will

GET FROM 10,000 TO 15,000 MAJORITY.

From 8,000 to 15,000 majority is the estimate of all the Conservatives I have met with during my stay of eight days in North Carolina, and in that time I have talked with numbers.

If the election were to be fairly conducted, I should have little doubt that 15,000 majority would be obtained. But it is already evident that

LARGE FRAUDS

are to be practiced by the negro-vote. This vote is legally a mass of 75,000 in solid column, controlled by the Union Leagues, which, I am told, yet exist in full vigor, and maintain a rigid discipline over these poor, ignorant creatures. If this were all, we could readily compute the result; but blacks are now being imported by thousands on the lines of the railroads leading from South Carolina and Virginia. These are dumped down in precincts inhabited solely by negroes, and never visited by a white man except some carpet-bagger or scallawag who engineers the fraud. The Radical registration officer opens his list; the North Carolina darkey offers his vote, swears that he is a resident, tells his brief story just as he is directed to do. "Where do you live?" asks the Conservative challenger. The negro replies that he has lived for the requisite time in some negro quarter. None of his own race are ready to inform on him; to them this imposture is all right; and detection of the fraud is almost impossible. In addition to these frauds, negroes who live near the line of two counties often register in both and vote in both. Here, too, it is almost impossible to baffle frauds. It may be set down as one of the blessings of negro-suffrage in North Carolina that these blacks, not one in a hundred of whom has intelligence enough to perform properly the simplest menial duties, will cast at least 8,000 to 10,000 votes more than they are entitled to. This state of things is very
refreshing—is it not?—to all lovers of
Government.
The only way, therefore, in which
frauds can be overcome is by
GETTING OUT THE WHITE VOTE.
There is a large reserve vote, and, if
aroused, as the Conservatives hope and
it will be, Merrimon's election is certai
a majority larger than that of Shipp
Conservative candidate two years
Shipp had something over 4,000 maj
The public meetings have not been
owing to the pre-occupation of the far
in saving their crops; but the State has
very thoroughly canvassed, and the
servative politicians claim a largel
creased white vote, nearly all of which
expect to vote the Conservative ticket.
county, of Buncombe, is the centre
Mountain Congressional District of
Carolina. The negroes are hardly one i
Shipp had 2,963 majority in this distric
I am assured that the majority will
increased over 500 votes. It will be so
whites come out. But, to all appear
there is very little exterior excite
Young men, indeed, gather on the porc
the country village-tavern and talk po
but, outside of that, people go on as pl
as if there was not going to be an elec
North Carolina for fifty years to co
will not do, however, to trust these a
ances. These people lack the serious
bility and activity which exist
towns and rural districts of
Northwest. They go through life
and sluggishly—something indeed like
own fine cattle; but they are just as
come out after all on election day, an
up a heavy vote. It must be noted
that, in North Carolina, and especial
part of it, there is a striking ignora
what is going on in Northern politics.
know that there has been any chan
the North. With the great Liberal
ment in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvani
New York, they are wholly unacqua
and though
GREELEY WILL BE SUPPORTED
by all the Conservatives, and not a fe
publicans who are now going for Ca
the subject of National politics is very
discussed. State issues, the personal
of the candidates, what this man d
bribe he took, and the fat slice he go
from the people or a railroad, are too
completely exclude all thoughts of Mr.
well's figures on the public debt.
Northern papers they rarely find the
here. It is not so easy even to get
supplies of country papers. The peo
on the stump-speeches of the cand
and, if not busy on their farms, the
from ten to twenty miles to hear the
listen from four or five hours, and th
like Oliver Twist, for more.
I had long cherished a desire to
western part of North Carolina,—
THE STATE OF BUNCOMBE,
as it is called,—not that the peopl
differ materially from those of oth
tions, but in order to judge with m
eyes of the justice of the claim set u
beauty and grandeur of its mountain
I am now quite ready to admit, tha
through Western North Carolina
season, abundantly compensates the
ler for the annoyance of mean inns, b
and worse attendance. On this lat
ject, I hardly dare trust myself to
Let me go back to the country for
Nature has done so much, and man
There is a gradual inclination from
board of North Carolina to Greensb
Salisbury. Here you have a sort of
land, about 800 feet above the se
whole middle section of North Ca
from 300 to 800 feet above the sea lev
erately fertile, and equal in salubrit
part of the world. The town of S
is, I take it, above 350 miles west
treme Eastern limit of the State,
west on the railroad, which
day destined to cross the Blue Rid
have a gradual rise through
abounding in stony land and good
corn. At Statesville, some 25 miles
Salisbury, you reach an elevation of
and at Morganton, 80 miles west of Sa
you have 1,030 feet of elevation. Yo
reach the mountains, although y
charming views of them to the rig
you reach Old Fort, which is about
farther. Old Fort is a village of ver
dimensions,—two inns, at one of wh
a wretched dinner, and some railroa
ings quite in keeping with their sur
ings. Here we are
AT THE FOOT OF THE BLUE RI
and here the railroad stops, though
the continuation to Asheville is gra
the obstacles to completion not very
All of this completion, however, w
good pleasure of the Pennsylvania
Railroad Company, who have gob
road from Danville to Charlotte,
now invited to gobble up this also
no objection. The road could be
proved in speed and general ma
though I must say that our condu
a very obliging and intelligent ma
want *him* gobbled, unless he h
sires it.
Taking our stage, and pretty well
in mid air, we began
TO CLIMB THE BLUE RIDGE.
In six miles we had to ascend ab
feet, and it was well that we had
horses to pull us through. The roa
along the Valley of the Catawba
sparkled over the rocks with all
ness of youth. Its origin lay just
at the top nearly of this grand
mountains. To the north of this
Allegheny towers much above the B
but here the two are, I believe, bl
one of these peaks, namely: Mount
is 6,711 feet high,—an elevatio
North Carolina boasts is greater
east of the Rocky Mountains. Thi
to our right some 20 miles on the
We were able to get a view of it,
man's Peak and others; but lost
when we committed ourselves to
ings of the Blue Ridge.
At length we stood
ON THE TOP OF SWANNANOA
2,657 feet above the sea-level. O
was over, but not our journey, as
miles to make ere we reached
But the time was well spent in stu
beauties of the mountain ridges
the wealth of forest-growth, and th
uous escape of the waters of the S
a large stream which gushes out
western slope of the Blue Ridge,
as we had deemed the Catawba
obliged to admit that it was su
the Swannanoa, and if, as I hear,
is to be eclipsed in its turn by t
Broad, then I have a treat in st
morrow which will repay me fo
starving.
ASHEVILLE.
is 2,000 feet above the sea-level,
climate similar in summer to th
Greenbrier White Sulphur Sprin
ginia; but the people hereabout
it is clearer and more salubrious
posed to agree with them; but, if
people to come here and to stay,
just as well to provide hotels w
quarters, tolerable fare, and att
vants for them. The simplest th
water, towels, the carrying of
your chamber—are obtained by
bullying that are too much to p
whole State in fee simple, so lo
plundered by carpet-baggers an
by Grant. I have no space to go
sources of the country, but a gla
eye suffices to show one that it is
RICHLY BLESSED IN SOIL AND C
It is, in the main, orderly and
What is wanted is enterprise, sys
tematic industry, and more care
farming. There is a grand water
the French Broad, enough to suffi
wants of a nation, and the locati
enough to the cotton-fields to s
keen eyes of capitalists at no dis

Row at a Grantite Meeti

CHAMPAIGN, Ill
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune
The Grantites to the number of
met in Barrett Hall last night, f
pose of organizing a Grant and W
and hearing a speech by the Hon.
non, Administration candidate f
in this district. A committee of f
pointed on permanent organizati
ing the deliberations of the comm
northwest corner of the ha
the scenes, the honorable gentle
named was introduced to the aud
had only struck out on "glitteri
ties" about fifteen minutes, and
the eve of telling what he knew a
ing farmers at the rate of 2
month, when—hush! hark! a no
in the committee room—a scuffle
of some heavy body—some loud
all is over. During the melee
ence was all excitement.
howled, the men swore, and th
fainted. The sonorous voice of th
was ineffectual to restore order
terrible excitement. The Chairm
pale, and trembling like an aspe
one of the "tormenters" by wh
port himself, and addressed the
follows: "Let us have peace," an
peace.
It may be proper to state h
pugilistic encounter by two m
Committee was caused by a d
as to who should be made o
Club.
The meeting last night was a
farce, and no one feels it more k
the Grantites themselves.
To-day the Liberals and Demo
work making arrangements for
tion of Major Nelson, of Decatu
opponent), who, in company w
Black, candidate for Lieutena
will address the citizens of th
night.

—The Tyringham (Mass.) Shake
ty has become so diminished
that the whole property owned b
bracing some 1,400 acres of spl
land, is now offered for sale. A
settlement in their location, in 18
bered 137 members, and liv
families; but now there is only
of 22 persons, only seven of whom
The surviving members will pro
corporated with some more pro
munity.
—A dashing youth, who dre
at a fair a set of Cooper's w
of wooden pails), received the a
sardonic smile, and would have
but one of the sweet-voiced si
near suggested that they might
housekeeping some day. He
covered that the lady had pretty

Y SUMMER OVER THE SEA.

NUMBER FIVE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROYALTY STOOPING TO RAGS.

A remarkable and interesting pageant was forded, only a few days since, to a part of e London population little used to such ights. Bethnal Green is a region lying east the City proper, and north of the Thames. is the special quarter of the silk and velt weavers, a class which, although engaged costly manufactures, yet like many other orking classes in this great Metropolis, is ttle removed from poverty, and perhaps en squalor. In this unattractive region of ondon, private beneficence has recently ected a large and handsome edifice as a ublic Museum and Gallery of Fine Arts, d the occasion to which I just now referred as the ceremonial opening of this noble initution.

It is the English fashion to have yalty or nobility—or at least the nearest ssible approach to one or the other of ese orders—preside on all great public ocsions. The opening address at an Agriltural Fair or a Trades' Hall must be ade by a Duke, or at least a Baronet; the izes awarded at a chartered school must conferred by some titled gentleman; hile, on occasions of still greater dignity d rarity, the presence of a Prince is deemed essential part of the programme.

The opening of Bethnal Green Museum s indeed an event not unworthy of a cial celebration. So thought the Truss and benefactors of this noble enters, and so thought the Prince of Wales parently, for he consented to do the nors of the occasion.

A ROYAL CORTEGE.

[illegible] of Bethnal Green, probably for the time in the history of this wonderful city. s Royal cortege was composed of five d carriages, with troops of gaily-dressed emen,—"A Captain's escort of the First ment of Life Guards," as the programme ed it. Long before this grand cavalapproached the building, a vast throng eople was gathered near it. Banners ed on the air; mottoes and devices were where displayed; and there was a stir al Green such as "the oldest inhabil never seen. It was not like the excitements of that region, which almost merit the name of a "slum." the contrary, the people were arrayed in r best. Work was laid aside, and the hat and bonnet were donned, as if it e Sunday.

he present popularity of the Prince of les and his fair and loving wife (whom all ire and praise) was well expressed in one he mottoes emblazoned for the occasion:

> To future King and Queen,
> All homage due from Bethnal Green.

was a notable sight, taken altogether. fine edifice, in strange contrast to the n houses and huts of the poverty-stricken quarter; the gay flags; the delicious no of military bands, where seldom any harsh and discordant sounds are heard; pale-faced workmen trying to look y;" the crowds of children pressing rly to the unwonted display; the State iage of the Lord Mayor, and the glitter s attendants; the carriages of other disished functionaries with gay outriders; ultitude of splendidly-dressed ladies; ren and young women clad in white for special service;—these, and many features, went to make up a most ing and memorable *tout ensemble*, which pass into London history, and that dedly.

e American Minister was present, did not exhibit any great nerness growing out of the unhappy muddle into which blundering diplomacy has aged to plunge the Alabama problem.

SIR RICHARD WALLACE.

ief, in interest to me, among the honorpersons present, was Sir Richard Walwho has given to the nation, for this end of elevating and educating the a magnificent collection of Art treadisplayed in the airy gallery of the Mu. It is of great interest, and of value st beyond estimate. On the lower floor e building were displayed fine exam of English industrial art, to stimulate gratify any dormant taste in the minds ose who saw them, side by side with beauty of flowers, the play of fountains, waving of flags, and the splendor of and equipage, which had flashed like a of meteors upon the bewildered eyes of nal Green.

THE OPENING CEREMONIES.

ere was a statement of the history and es of the Institution, read by the Ma[illegible] in a well-conceived and very suitable received with enthusiastic cheers applause; at the subsidence of which rince declared the Museum "open." the trumpets blared again, and the nal Anthem, sung with drum and horn mpaniments, rent the startled air. Afd the Royal party and honored guests ed the treasures of the Museum. It was noon when the grand procession of ages and cavalry—those with their red gold livered outriders, and these with steeds richly caparisoned—began to rse again, amid the wild buzz of a suburban throng, the streets and lanes used to Royal processions. I lost sight the splendid cortege as it moved along beautiful esplanade of the Thames Embankment, near Westminster Bridge.

THE MORAL OF BETHNAL GREEN.

ere is a moral to this condescension of alty to the cause of the People. It is very stooping that serves to keep the e loyal to the Sovereign and the Prince. t, the heir of the Throne of Great ain, cannot do too much of this sort of ar service. Every speech he makes to nal Green, or Spitalfields or Bermondsey, hitechapel, helps to make his Royal seat secure to him, when, in the inevitable e of Nature, his Royal mother shall vathat seat forever. English loyalty is of sorts,—that of intelligent appreciation e benefits of a constitutional limited, in fact, merely *quasi* Monarchy; and again, of unreflecting, but none the less blindness, enthusiastic homage and n of the classes to whom pageantry rather than principles. So Bethnal n is a good place for ely courtesies and kindnesses of speech ction.

LOYAL REACTION.

hink it is not a hasty or unwarranted ralization from what I see and hear in and of the popular sentiment toward the ce of Wales, that the recent peril of h into which he was brought, and the st coincident flurry of Radicalism into h Bradlaugh and Dilke contrived to inthe popular passion (rather than the lar heart), have had a curiously comd reaction upon the mind of the whole ish community, resulting in a new outt of loyal enthusiasm, in a quickened eciation of the present marvelous prosy of the nation under the nominal scepf its Royal lady, and in such a reasonaprehension of the difficulties and danwhich environ the path national revolution, however h and inviting it may seem at first, the people would generally esteem the throw of the Monarchy in England as measurable calamity. Just now, what fresh ripple and wave of commotion be raised by fresh attempts at agitation, olitical sea is calm and smooth. Reform aim at something lower than the Crown, erhaps another decade, or even generashould the Prince of Wales take couns he seems to be doing from the past, ise to a just and noble emulation of his ated father's excellence, and his honored er's fidelity to all Royal and domestic es. In such a case he will succeed to the ty title and all the tinsel of grandeur belongs to the otherwise almost empty e, with a meed of popular acclaim, and gnificence of national pageantry surpassit may be, that which ushered his royal er to the English throne, thirty-five ago.

CHURCH DISESTABLISHMENT.

arcely had the ink dried on the foregoing s of this letter when my attention was ted by the report of a motion in the e of Commons, by Mr. Miall, looking ly towards Church Disestablishment first perhaps of the great national s which I have just suggested, may nt, for the time being, the Movement in English life, while it leaves the bauble of the Crown untouched until h later day.

Miall's motion was rejected, it is true, majority that indicates the immediate eparedness of the English Parliament et upon an inquiry which every thinkan knows must eventually end in lege iconoclasm toward the National h Establishment. The *Daily News* disd the matter yesterday with singular and clearness, insisting that the nt defeat of the initial movement is, in oper sense, an indication of final over, or even of indefinite postponement, inly, the time must be at hand when ch and State shall be disserved; when tion, fostered by the wealth, virtue, and strength of the nation, shall be yet, in ne, a creature of the Crown; and when ms of religious life and organization receive at the hands of the Government ation in equality, and not one form be privileged, to the injury of others, f Religion itself.

INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

meeting of this remarkable and most tant body in London is a testimony to dvanced benevolence of our age. Here elegates of distinction from nearly all vilized countries in the world, assemto discuss, and, if possible, to settle, the principles which should shape the prisd punitive discipline of the world. It great and vital purpose, and earnest e here to advance that purpose. It is ng to know that the idea of this Conriginated with the Rev. Dr. Wines, of erican National Prison Association, was called upon to preside over the es yesterday.

LORD CARNARVON'S ADDRESS.

actual inauguration of this Humani Congress in London was very fitly in an address, on Wednesday night, d Carnarvon, who defined the purpo[illegible] England, and to London especially. The noble speaker implied, perhaps more than he uttered, of reproach to the English Government for its declination to contribute any direct aid to this body, in which he said it was behind other great Governments, and that very much to his regret. The point of this reproach was hardly blunted by the subsequent statement of another speaker, that the English Government, while sympathizing with humanitarian movements, leaves them for social organizations to direct and promote. The apology was hardly equal to the requirement, and England, though ably represented in the Congress by wise and influential men, has yet no *official* stock in it.

THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The beautiful Hall of the Middle Temple—the shrine of English law, for centuries—witnessed, yesterday, the assembling of men of many nations for international conference and discussion on the gravest themes. My brief records will not suffice for very minute details, which, indeed, are needless, inasmuch as the outside world will be satisfied to know the results of the learned conferences of philosophy and experience combined.

The questions which have received the attention of the Congress (in its Second Section), at the end of the first day, and up to the date of this letter (which is the evening of the 4th of July), are the following:

1. What ought to be the maximum number of prisoners, or convicts, detained in any prison?

This discussion was opened by Herr Ekert, of Germany, and participated in by representatives from Belgium, Sweden, India, Austria, England, and the United States. Judge Nevitt, of Ohio, gave a very interesting account of a penitentiary in that State.

Much latitude of judgment was exhibited, and the question is still an open one, with a preponderance, perhaps, of opinion in favor of larger rather than smaller aggregates.

2. Ought classification of prisoners according to character be considered the principal basis of any penitentiary system, whether associated or separate?

Herr D'Altinge, of Bavaria, began this debate, and was followed by earnest speakers,—chiefly, however, the same as in the previous discussion, who are all experts in this great matter of prison philosophy, and are, of course, gathered here to [illegible] by legislative act?

This discussion, opened by M. Stevens, of Belgium, leaned decidedly to the affirmative side of the question.

4. Ought training schools for prison-officers to be formed, and for what class of officials?

M. Guillame, of Switzerland, thought the training should be like that in the army and navy; but Captain DuCane and others contended that the prison routine was itself the best training for prison officers. The general opinion seemed to be adverse to the employment of military or naval men as Governors of prisons.

5. Ought capital punishment to be admitted into the disciplinary code of a penitentiary system?

This point was fully and eloquently contested *pro* and *con*. M. Stevens, of Belgium, and Herr Steinmann, of Germany, said decidedly no. Captain DuCane and others, with equal earnestness, insisted upon it as a powerful and needful deterrent. Some female voices were heard here, but the Chairman ruled that the debate must end with the lapse of the appointed space for it. The subject will be discussed in general session.

6. What should be the kind and limit of instruction for reformatory treatment of convicts?

Upon this question, an American lady (Mrs. Chase, of Rhode Island) succeeded in being heard for a few moments, and the disputants on both sides seemed to be well matched.

The Section now closed its work for the first day.

The first debaters on the floor were the foreigners, and the necessity of translating their speeches into English made some of us realize very impressively the old calamity of Babel. The work of translation, however, was certainly well done. Sometimes both English and foreigners made their speeches in two languages, consulting brevity as far as possible. Among the speakers of the first day was a Mrs. Chase, of Rhode Island, a true type of the Yankee lady. Other female speakers were also admitted to the debate.

Among the speakers of the day was Sir John Bowring, whose name is known to multitudes in the United States, by its connection with several sweet religious hymns, often sung amongst us. He is about 80 years of age, but is still hale in body, and spirit, and utterance alike.

The *tout ensemble* of the Congress is decidedly attractive and impressive; the latter effect heightened, I doubt not, by the grand old splendor of the hall in which it is convened, through the stained and crested windows of which, and reflected from its carved and arabesque black-oaken ceiling, the light of a bright London day adds with a half-dim half solemn effect, and makes even common faces fine.

OBITUARY.

Benito Juarez.

From the New York Tribune.

The telegraph announces the death of Benito Juarez, President of the Mexican Republic. This information, so fully unexpected, will take the public generally by surprise, and will be received with profound sorrow by those who wished well of the Republic he so manfully defended, and for which he has done so much for during the recent stormy period now apparently happily concluded. Juarez is of pure aboriginal stock. Born in humble circumstances, he was educated by a wealthy family in Oaxaca for the profession of the law, in which he gained considerable distinction. He went through the whole judicial range of the State, until he came to the position of Supreme Judge. Elected deputy to the Constitutional Congress of the Republic, he took a prominent part in 1846 in the proceedings of that stormy period. From 1848 to 1852 he was Governor of his native State, Oaxaca. In 1853, during the Administration of Santa Anna, he was banished for a short time to Cuba, whence he proceeded to New Orleans, in which city he resided until the spring of 1855, when he joined Alvarez at Acapulco. When Alvarez was selected President of the Republic Juarez became Minister of Justice. Alvarez retired from the Presidency in 1855, and Juarez then left the Cabinet in conjunction with all the other Ministers. Comonfort, who succeeded Alvarez, appointed him Governor of Oaxaca, the administration of which office he discharged with eminent success. He was subsequently made Secretary of State, and afterwards became President of the Supreme Court of Justice. When Comonfort withdrew from the Government, in January, 1858, Juarez became, by virtue of his office, Constitutional President of the Republic. On January 19, 1858, he established his Government at Guanajuato. The civil war which shortly afterward broke out compelled him to remove the State Government to Colima.

In 1863 the French, by a series of intrigues which it is not necessary now to detail, became firmly established in the heart of Mexico. Juarist were still dominant in Southern Mexico and the Pacific ports of the Republic. The contest between the Juarist and Imperialists continued with varying fortunes until the early part of 1864, when Maximilian arrived at the Capital and was proclaimed Emperor. That year was an eventful one in the history of Mexico. The surrender of Cortina and his army, the fall of Matamoras, and other reverses seemed to leave the cause of the Republic hopeless; but with the close of the American Rebellion the life of the empire ebbed away. Juarez, who had been driven into the extreme limits of Mexico, gathered new strength, and by October, 1865, had recovered a large amount of territory. In November the Imperialists evacuated Chihuahua. At this time a new element of danger arose by the expiration of the constitutional term of President Juarez. General Ortega, President of the Supreme Court, became the legitimate successor, but a change of leaders at such a moment, fraught with danger as it was to the cause, was ended, though not without unpleasant complications. The whole matter, however, practically remained in abeyance until the close of the year, Juarez having possession of the office and the support of patriotic Republicans, and Ortega a legal right only.

Finally, in the autumn of 1866, the United States sent a special mission to Mexico, "accredited to the Republican Government, of which Mr. Juarez is President," thus recognizing more formally than before the official position of Juarez. Meantime the Imperialist forces were gradually driven in toward Queretaro largely depleted by the departure of a portion of the French contingent. In December, 1866, Bazaine with his forces formally withdrew, and the beginning of the year 1867 found the Empire of Maximilian slowly crumbling to pieces. On the 15th of May the Liberal forces entered Queretaro, and took prisoners the Emperor, his staff, and the little remnant of his army. On the 15th of July Juarez, Constitutional President of the Republic of Mexico, returned to the ancient capital of his country amid tremendous popular rejoicings, and issued a memorable and eloquent address. On the 14th of August of that year an election was ordered for the choice of President of the Republic and members of Congress. Porfirio Diaz was the candidate in opposition to Juarez, but Juarez was re-elected on the 6th of October. Congress was convened on the 8th of December, for the first time in three years.

Of the succeeding events, the death of Maximilian, the domestic difficulties of the Republic and its financial embarrassments, it is not now necessary to speak. But encouraged by the moral sympathy of the United States, and by the revival of internal commerce, the country rapidly recuperated under the wise administration of President Juarez. This prosperity, however, has continually been interrupted by revolutions and pronunciamentos of more or less importance. The strongest combination formed against Juarez was in May 1860, when Rivera pronounced in favor of deposing Juarez. The revolutionists, however, frittered away their strength, and under the discreet management of Juarez the Government became solidified, and Lerdo de Tejada became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Ortega. This position placed him in the line of succession, and he is now acting President of the Republic by virtue of his office.

In person Juarez was thick-set, and rather inelegant, having a heavy, slouching gait, and coarse frame. His face bespoke his Indian origin, was dark, but with a kindly expression. His mouth was large and somewhat coarse, but when he spoke animatedly, his expression was noble and commanding. His oratorical powers were considerable, but his chief strength was in his power of skillful organization, and his tenacity and [illegible] figure, and the death of no other citizen of that Republic would be to it so severe a blow, or command such world-wide attention.

FEMININE MURDER.

A California Woman's Proficiency in the Manual of the Shot-gun.

From the Petaluma (Cal.) Crescent, July 19.

Yesterday afternoon a most terrible tragedy was enacted about four miles from this city, and a short distance from Penn's Grove. Information of the bloody deed was brought here by the party committing it, Mrs. Mary Ann Kinney, who voluntarily surrendered herself to the custody of Marshal J. H. Knowles, who now has her in charge. By the advice of her counsel, she makes no statement concerning the affair more than the admission that she committed the deed. Justice Cavanagh summoned a Coroner's Jury and proceeded to the spot where the body lay to hold an inquest. Owing to the lateness of the hour, the inquest was not completed, but the jury were shown the relative position of the parties when the fatal act was done. It appears that, as the deceased, William Cummings by name, was driving along the road which runs from Bethel Church to the main county road, intersecting it at the old Eagle Hotel, Mrs. Kinney came out to the road with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and, as near as can be ascertained, without allowing time for parley, fired both charges at him in quick succession. She leaped the fence and walked leisurely homeward. Cummings appears to have fallen over the foot-board, and the team went quietly for about a hundred yards, till they arrived at the house of Timothy Lavin, to whom the team belonged. Attempting to turn into a gate, the horses became frightened and started to run, in so doing throwing Cummings to the ground. As seen by the jury, the body was a horrible spectacle. The whole top of the head was shattered, pieces of the skull being forced into the brain. It was evident that but one charge had struck him, and that in such a manner as not to penetrate the brain directly. Dr. G. W. Graves was in attendance, and removing the shattered portion of the skull, took out the brain and examined it closely. [illegible] saw the woman going away from the spot from which they were fired. One other witness, who did not testify yesterday evening, saw the whole of the tragedy, we are informed. No bruises or wounds were found on the body, except the one on the head. After the jury had concluded the examination, the remains were removed to Mr. Lavin's and will by him be interred. The cause of the commission of the crime seems to be an ill feeling that has existed between the parties for some time. Before her marriage, Cummings was an admirer of Mrs. Kinney, but the feeling was not reciprocated, and she married another party last February. Since that time Cummings has circulated the vilest stories concerning her, which, even if they were true, no man should ever utter. He had been repeatedly warned, it appears, of the consequences if he did not desist, but he paid no heed, and finally succeeded in effecting a separation between Mrs. Kinney and her husband. She then resolved to put an end to this defamation of her character, and succeeded in the manner stated above. Mrs. Kinney is about 17 years of age, and the daughter of John Banning, an old resident of this section. She has been married but a short time, and from her general disposition would hardly have been expected to commit such a crime. Her parents accompanied her when she delivered herself to the Marshal. She appeared to be perfectly calm and collected, but with no assumed bravado. Her victim was about 30 years of age, a native of Ireland, and unmarried. He was rather below the medium size, with dark hair and whiskers. For over a year past he has been in the employ of Mr. Lavin, and was well liked, being a capable and trustworthy man upon the farm. The Coroner's Jury will reassemble this morning, hear the remainder of the testimony and render a verdict.

Heartless.

From the Utica Herald.

In the town of Schuyler lives one of eleven children, who in common parlance might be called a farmer, although we are loth to disgrace a noble profession by placing such a being in their ranks. This "existence" has had a mother living with him for some time, who, after years of hard labor in bringing up her numerous thankless children, lay last Friday upon her dying bed, without a single one of all her children at her bedside to receive her parting words and bid her a weeping farewell. As the moment of dissolution drew nigh the minister in attendance sent for her son, who was in his meadow riding a borrowed mowing machine. To the request of the minister that he should come and see his mother before she died, he sent back the reply that as he only had the loan of the mowing machine until sundown, he must cut as much grass as possible with it before that time and therefore could not come up to the house until dark. And so while the son was running the mowing machine leisurely around eternity. Philosophers and theologians may assert what they please with reference to the innate nobility within every human breast, but from this time forth we shall maintain that we know of one case of total depravity so long as that criminal in Schuyler Grove is upon the earth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Rough Skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

H. August Kirchhoff & Co., 473 Wabash-av, have constantly on hand a large quantity of the celebrated Missouri wines, and guarantee the same pure.

Late hours and generous beverages produce their results. Effervescing Crab Orchard salts a specific. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Brother, Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co. and others, sell Burnett's superior Flavoring Extracts.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment, no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond-st., New York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR HOUSE and lot in the city on South side a farm near Chicago, beautifully located, suitable for a [illegible] country residence. Good crops, stock of cattle, horses, barn, sheds, agricultural implements, etc. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Either 33 or 74 acres. There is a fine [illegible] in this land and the owner prefers to retain part of it. Call or address ROBERT GOLDBECK, Conservatory of Music, 985 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 34 40 3, near line of St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, at a great bargain if taken this week. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE AT A VERY LOW price, one of the most complete flouring mills in Peoria, Ill. For particulars, address JOHN M. WAITE S. F. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT VALUED FROM $6,000 to $12,000 or lots to improve; will pay half cash, balance desirable country property. H. F. COY & CO., 177 East Madison-st.

WANTED—FROM 5 TO 20 ACRES SOUTHwest in vicinity of Douglas Park. RICE & RICE, 43 West Washington-st.

WANTED—I WANT FOR A CASH CUSTOMER 40 to 50 feet front on Indiana-av., between Thirtieth and Fortieth-sts. Owners please leave full description with me. F. EVANS, 110 West Madison-st., Room 2.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Denis Foster, who was last heard of from Danville, Vermillion County, Illinois, on Dec. 1, 1871, and was then proceeding to St. Louis where he expected to spend Christmas. Communications in reference to him will be gratefully acceptable to his father, T. FOSTER, firm of Foster & Sons, Smithfield, Birmingham, England.

PERSONAL—RALPH PRATT, FORMERLY OF Crystal Lake, Wis., will find an old friend at the Lewis House, 148 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—648 AT 910 3 P. M. SHARP, Wednesday.

PERSONAL—WILL THE LADY WHO GAVE her name and address to a gentleman in a [illegible] stage please let him know where an interview may be had? Address T 80, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—DR. JOHN SEIBERT: I OWE you a note, payable at your office. Please send your address to H. L. ESTABROOK, Hinsdale, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 185 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TWENTY NEW and fast selling chromos. Send for circular. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 3 Lind Block, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, for new and rapidly selling articles. A. M. RICHARDSON, 133 West Madison-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BEEF BLADDERS—A LARGE LOT beef bladders for sale cheap, at TURNER BROS.', 243 Twenty-fourth-st., or at REID & SHERWIN'S City Slaughter-House, Chicago.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF LOCKS, BUTTS, bronzed goods, and general hardware at low figures. WM. & A. W. WHEELER, 318 State-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—PARTIES WISHING to dispose of Furniture, Carpets, and general Household Goods, will do well to apply to J. H. PIKE & CO., 71 West Lake-st. (formerly 55 East Randolph [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY HARTMANN & QUINN, ROOM 19, No. 22 West Madison-st.

50x100 on Monroe-st., near LaSalle, cheap.
25x100 on Fifth-av., near Lake-st.
25x100 on Canal-st., near Roberts, $175.00 per foot.
20 cheap lots on Dayton and Fremont-sts., near Centre-st.
Fine residence lot on Dearborn, near Erie-st.
2 lots on Twelfth, near Wood-st.; best bargain open.
50x125 cor. Lincoln and Van Buren-sts.
3 lots on Harrison, near Hoyne-st.
50x[illegible] on Wabash-av., near Forty-fifth-st., $60.00 per foot.
50x167 on State-st., near Thirty-third-st., 1,000 per foot.
80 acres in Sec. 25, T. 40, R. 13. The cheapest acre property in the market.
20 acres in Sec. 35, T. 40, R. 13, for a few days only.
40 acres in Sec. 35, T. 40, R. 13. A good chance.
20 acres in S. W. qr. Sec. 7, T. 38, R. 14.
10 acres in N. W. qr. Sec. 36, T. 39, R. 13, $1,500 per acre.
70 acres in Sec. 28, T. 38, R. 13.
4 acres bounded by State-st. and Wentworth-av., south of Fifty-ninth-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, OR to me to suit, 6 new houses and 100 lots fronting Western-av., Polk, Taylor and Campbell-avs. Water all complete.

100 feet front on VanBuren, corner of Sherman-st.
100 feet front on corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.
68 feet front on Polk, east of Halsted-st.
Inquire on premises or at 135 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—$1,800 WILL PURCHASE 50x100 ON West Lake-st.; good location; must be sold at once; worth double the amount; great bargain. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON TWENTYsecond-st., within three blocks of car factory. House of 16 rooms; new building. Inquire at 231 Lincoln-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LOT ON MADison-st., near Clinton-st., paying 20 per cent. for sale. J. A. OWEN, 323 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO SELL the following property at a very low figure: corner, 61x about 400 feet on South Western-av., also 60 feet on Western-av., near corner of Erie-st., and 25x150 on Harrison-st., near Centre-av.; all on easy terms. RICE & RICE, 43 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 CASH WILL BUY A NEW 2-story brick house on leased lot nine years to run. Situated on South Side, near Thirty-second-st. Address W 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NEARLY new, lot 25x130, well located on the West Side, can be bought for $1,500 less than value; price, $5,000. H. F. COY & CO., 177 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON DAYTON-ST., NEAR Centre-st., at $900 each. F. B. MARSHALL, 309 [illegible]

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LINCOLN PARK LOTS, 5 years' credit given without any cash payment to those who build. To secure a desirable homestead, on the most desirable terms, apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 136 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$800, $250 CASH, WILL BUY A NICE lot on Louisiana-place, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$1,800, $300 CASH, WILL BUY A new cottage and lot 25x125 on Thirty-first-st., balance 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$650, $150 CASH, WILL BUY A NICE lot on Lincoln-st., balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$650, $150 CASH, WILL BUY A NICE lot on Robey-st., balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRICE, $100,000, AND A GRAND bargain—Block 7, Section 32, Town 39, N. R. 14 East, located on Thirty-first-st., in South Chicago. It will make 200 lots; soon worth $1,000 per lot. E. H. CUMMINGS, Real Estate Agent, 100 E. Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FINE GOTHIC COTTAGE and lot on West Adams-st., near Hoyne; terms easy; rents for nearly 13 per cent. of price. J. A. OWEN, owner, 123 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN 454 AND 456 MILwaukee-av., and 18 and 20 Cornelia-st., two fronts 50 feet each, store and four tenement houses all well rented, also house and lot No. 121 South Desplaines-st.; or will exchange for vacant property. Apply or address L. B. WALKER & CO., 67 and 69 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 124 SOUTH Clark-st.—Two new 6-roomed cottages 3½ blocks from Lake-st. cars, on Western-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST Side from $2,000 to $20,000. Some elegant new cottages. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME HOUSES, TO BE REmoved, on Washington-st., near Halsted, at a bargain. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 3-STORY BULGE FRONT brick dwelling new, $10,000, hot and cold water, furnace, gas, &c. One 3-story bulge marble front dwelling $12,000 just completed, all modern improvements. These are elegant residences, near Union Park. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 VACANT LOTS, 75 HOUSES AND lots, 16 farms to exchange for city property; also, desirable acre property to subdivide. Inquire of J. H. HOOKER, No. 351 Wabash-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOT ON DREXel boulevard, 80x130 to alley, very near Oakwood-av. (the new boulevard) and convenient to horse and steam cars; can be had very low if taken soon; $135 per foot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—40X[illegible] TO 20 FOOT ALley, Ellis-av., 200 feet north of [illegible]; Thirty-[illegible]-st., very near steam and horse-cars; fine building lot. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warranted deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 371 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE CHEAP lots on Oakley-st. These lots are 33x125 feet to a good alley, handy to the cars and each lot has the hydrant water. Call early if you want to secure one of the cheapest lots in the city. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 167 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON Lake-st., containing three lots, with stores and dwellings. Want an offer as the owner wishes to leave town. Apply to CAMPBELL BROS., 167 East Madison-st.

[illegible] by the Weber Furniture Company, [illegible] and Jackson-sts.; must be removed. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHOICE GROVE LOT 50x[illegible] FEET on Union-av., close to cars, school and boulevard, at a bargain; also 100x150 feet on Adams-st., Hyde Park, near depot, for $35 per foot, easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MORE OF THOSE new cottages at Oakland (Thirty-ninth-st.) left, gas, marble mantels, and very near horse and steam cars, cheap at $3,500; $500 cash and balance $500 a year. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT OCTAGON MARBLE houses, on Michigan and Prairie-avs., low price, easy terms. S. M. [illegible], 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE RIDGE AT South Englewood 16 feet above the level of the city; streets are gravelled all the way to the property; frequent daily dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad, which leave the great depot on Van Buren-st., all stop at the new depot at South Englewood, only two blocks distant from the land; time 33 minutes; commutation fare 12 cents. It is one of the handsomest tracts for subdivision in the suburbs of Chicago; will sell in 10 or 20 acre blocks at a price only half as much as that for which some of the adjoining unimproved property is held. THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL CHOICE LOTS IN North Evanston, West Evanston, Lake Grove, or Glencoe at low figures for monthly payments, and from parties who will build I will require no payment but interest (8 per cent) for five years, and will furnish some money if necessary. I will also rent to the party building a house until his own is ready for occupation. Take notice, I sell no lands or houses but my own and, therefore, have no commissions to make, and cannot be undersold. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13, or Evanston.

FOR SALE—24 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS ON the ridge at South Englewood, near the new depot, accessible by gravelled streets and by steam dummy trains on Rock Island Railroad. If all can be sold at once, to a club of six or twelve persons, we will take $150 per lot, payable $25 cash and $25 per year on each lot, interest 8 per cent. Mechanics can arrive in the city on dummy trains at 6:45 in the morning, and return home at 6:15 in the evening; time, 30 minutes; fare, 11 cents. Title perfect; no incumbrance. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES IN NORTHWEST SECtion 26, 38, 13, for $200 per acre, and 7 acres at Cornell for $1,600 per acre; easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON LAKE front north of Hyde Park Hotel, lot 110x300, fine trees and shrubbery; also a desirable home, fine large house and barn, furnace, gas, etc., large grounds, $16,000, easy terms. Beautiful residence lots in Hyde Park, Oakland, Kenwood, and Woodlawn. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼ 15, 38, 14, TITLE beyond question; $100,000; very easy terms. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—147 ACRES IN SECTION ONE, IN Lake County, Indiana, between State line and Wolf Lake, $100 per acre. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES N. E. ¼ OF N. W. ¼ OF Section 3, 39, 13, $50,000; one-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. WM. GARNETT, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—KENSINGTON—REES, PEIRCE & Co., 336 Wabash-av., are selling lots in this flourishing suburb at the junction of the Illinois Central and Michigan Central Railroads, at $250 to $300 each on easy terms.

Lots 25x200.

Commutation tickets 17½c. Time from Central Union Depot 40 minutes. Forty trains daily stop at this place.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—TEN ANNUAL PAYMENTS, 6 PER cent interest, 500 lots at South Englewood. SISSON & NEWMAN, Room 5, 70 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, barn and 7 lots, near depot; a bargain; terms easy. Room 11, 37 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE A NEAT, PRETTY cottage; 8 large rooms, with closets; large lot, with shade trees; terms very easy. Apply at 135 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—10 LOTS LYING together, the prettiest piece of suburban grove property within 25 miles of Chicago; $2,500; easy terms. IRA BROWN, 146 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE a good house and home at South Evanston; go with us any day and look at our new houses, with all the modern improvements, and lots that are large and beautiful. There is no better place to live or safer place to invest your money than in Evanston. WARREN BRENEY & CO., 381 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—GOOD BRICK house, barn, and 1 to 3 acres of land, abundance of choice fruit, in pleasant village 60 minutes ride from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 44 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, NEAR station. E. L. CANFIELD or J. MATTESON, 160 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR PERSONAL property 16 lots in Jefferson, two blocks from depot, seven miles from our Court House, cheap. Apply 9.5 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON DIVERSY AND Lincoln-avs., $35,000. 5 acres on Western-av., 3 blocks of Brighton House. Will exchange for residence $10,000. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—HANDSOME suburban residence; would accept good Chicago property in part payment. E. L. CANFIELD, 160 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE FARMS, 140 AND 200 acres on Aux Plaines River, 25 miles from Chicago, at a decided bargain. G. C. WHIPPLE, 44 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—10, 20, 30, OR 40 ACRES, CORNER Twelfth-st. at the Douglas Park; grand chance for investment. Lots fronting and around Central Park, easy pay. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES ON THE AVENUE, near Cornell, $7 per foot, one-third cash. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 363 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY south and west of city limits, very cheap. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

CORRESPONDENCE WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN OF 30 WISHES TO CORRESPOND with ladies of Christian character; object, matrimony. Address, for three days, U 16, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate and House Agent, No. 229 West Madison-st. Dwelling No. 69 North Sangamon-st., 7 rooms, gas and water, $30 per month.

TO RENT—BY WM. H. THOMPSON, REAL Estate and House Agent, No. 229 West Madison-st. Dwelling No. 184 Fort-land-av., 5 rooms, $25 per month.

TO RENT—U. S. HOTEL—17 ROOMS, WITH furniture and stabling, in a railroad town now doing a good business, in Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas. Rent $50 per year; $150 in advance. For further information inquire by mail. Address U. S. HOTEL, Gardner, Johnson County, Kansas.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 2-STORY AND basement frame dwelling on the South side, near corner Michigan-av. and Twelfth-st.; has all modern conveniences; 11 rooms, besides large attic and cellar. Rent $1,400 a year. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 4 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 67 EAST ERIE-ST., CONtaining 5 rooms and 4 closets. Apply on the premises from 1 to 5 o'clock p. m. to-day.

TO RENT—2-STORY HOUSE, 29 BURNSIDE-st., at $38 per month. Apply on the premises. KARINER.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE OF 5 ROOMS, $15; want you to move at once. WOLFE & INGHAM, 64 Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—TO SMALL FAMILY, A WELL FURnished cottage of six rooms at 1468 Prairie-av. Price, $50 per month.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—EXCELLENT ROOMS, NEWLY furnished, with or without first-class board; also, a fine suite of rooms for housekeeping, at the Nevada Hotel, 177 East Twenty-first-st. A first-class laundry attached.

TO RENT—2 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in new brick house 1343 Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., for single gentlemen; would be convenient for gents employed at or near Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at 330 West Washington-st. References required.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, on Adams-st., first-class locality, to party without children. References. Address A. R. WADHAMS, 463 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE, AIRY FRONT ROOM, suitable for two or three gentlemen or man and wife, at 131 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY[illegible]

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, NEATly furnished; also, single rooms by the day or longer. 371 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms consisting of parlor and bed room, with gas and best of care. Inquire at 82 South Green-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, UNFURNISHED, at 82 South Green-st.; gentlemen preferred.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OF 309 FULTON-ST.; water in the house. Apply at 220 Johnson-st., between Wright and Sixteenth-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES IN NEW brick building, corner State and Harrison-sts. Apply to P. O'NEILL, corner State and Harrison.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS, with use of elevator of No. 35 East Jackson-st.; the above will be rented separate or in one, and for manufacturing purposes if desired. Inquire of WM. M. DALE, 22 East Quincy-st.

TO RENT—STORE, BASEMENT, AND OFfices in new building, 126 South Clark-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 229 West Madison-st., 3 front rooms on West Madison-st., in Thompson's Block, suitable for offices, or any light business.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, Real Estate and House Agent, 229 West Madison-st., basement 25x70 on West Madison-st., light and airy; also a corner 51x70; cheap to the right parties.

TO RENT—BARN IN REAR OF 62 WEST MADison-st., suitable for carpenter shop. Apply 366 State-st.; rent $400 per year.

TO RENT—LOFTS, BASEMENTS, AND OFfices in new building 330 to 334 State-st. C. S. WALLER, 330 State-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE of 7 to 9 rooms in desirable locality for 6 months or longer, say from Sept. 1. Address, with particulars, D. F. KENLY, 278 South Water-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 LARGE FURNISHed rooms in a central locality, suitable for a physician's office, for about three months. Address V 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE to accommodate family of five persons—no children—in a desirable part of the city, South Side preferred. Address or call on J. H. P., care C. P. Kellogg & Co., Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM with or without board, West of Union Park and between Lake and Madison-sts. Address D 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN doing business on Madison-st., near Halsted, desires to rent a well-furnished front sleeping room without board in a private family, within ten minutes' walk. Address, stating terms, etc., C 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF FROM 6 TO 9 rooms south of Twelfth, west of Desplaines-st. Best of references given. Address B 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHed house, South or West Side, on or near line of I. C. R. R. Address, stating price, S, care Hall, Kimbark & Co.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

DAVIS, STANTONS, AND ROCKAWAYS, [illegible] every Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock at our auction rooms, and at private sale at all times, at prices that defy competition. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Red Front Auction House, 56 and 57 South Canal-st.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 39 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner of State, have just received some good driving horses, and [illegible] every way [illegible] business [illegible] for sale cheap, or to exchange for brick, lime, or lumber.

FINE ASSORTMENT PHILADELPHIA CARriages and buggies just received at EDWARDS' sale-rooms, 219 Michigan-av., opposite Tremont House.

FIRST-CLASS COVERED GROCERY WAGON for sale. Inquire in restaurant, 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR WANT OF USE, A stylish brown horse, 6 years old, English breed, weight about 1,200 pounds; is perfect, trots in good time, [illegible] single or double harness; is not afraid of cars, etc. Also 2 good second hand top buggies [illegible] will trade for good cottage and lot near street cars, etc. Apply to owners, barn rear 54 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—20 GOOD HORSES, AT BROWN & PERKINS' sale and boarding stable, entrance Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SECOND HAND brets; one four-passenger rockaway; several second-hand buggies at very reasonable prices. Our unsurpassed stock of [illegible] PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK and arriving fine assortment of carriages of all descriptions; late styles and strictly first-class work at popular prices. We call attention to light work of our own manufacture, which we warrant, and defy competition. Give us a call. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., 325 and 327 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW STUDEBAKER heavy wagon, or will trade for light wagon, take the difference [illegible] on buggy. G. C. MERRICK, 545 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, one of the neatest, best and cheapest business outfits in the city. HOWE'S stables, corner Thirty-first-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NICE HORSE FOR A FAMILY carriage or driving, also a phaeton, top buggy, open buggy, and democrat wagon; also three or four driving and work horses. 65 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ON MONTHLY PAYments, team, wagon, and harness, at carriage shop, 175 West Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW OPEN SQUARE BOX business buggy, at 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S COVERED PHAETON buggy, nearly new Willett's make; can be seen at SILAS DUTTON'S livery stable, 13 Franklin-st. before 9 o'clock mornings and after 4 p. m.

J. M. DAVIS, IMPORTER OF FINE BRED Canada horses, fine driving, heavy carriage and draft horses. Barn, rear of 513 Jackson-st., Chicago; best of references.

THIS IS A FACT—WE HAVE ON HAND A large stock of top and open buggies, phaetons, carryalls, etc., [illegible] own manufacture, which we will sell at prices that defy competition. Give us a call. Light work made to order in [illegible]. FLETCHER, LARKIN & CO., 145 Michigan-av.

TWO FRENCH PONIES FOR SALE, SUITABLE for boys; nice and quiet. Also good work horse for $60. 747 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC INSTITUTE—PROF. Waldron Waggoner, Principal. The principle in which reading, declaiming and acting are embodied taught in all the various branches. Particular attention devoted to those desiring to perfect themselves for the stage. A lady and gentleman desired for dramatic class. C. H. FISLER, Secretary, Stanley Hall, 615 West Lake-st.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE TO TAKE LESsons in telegraphing evenings; has taken a part. Address U 15, Tribune office.

LASELL FEMALE SEMINARY, AUBURNdale, Mass., near Boston; classical course, including Greek. Prices reduced. Rev. Dr. Eben Tourjee, director of the Boston Conservatory. Access to all the advantages of the N. E. Conservatory. Particular attention paid to common branches. Special facilities for German, French, and Italian. Next year begins Sept. 19. Address Rev. CHAS. W. CUSHING.

SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ENGINEERING, surveying, and drawing, 127 West Madison-st. Winter course commences Oct. 1; for circular, address A. VANDERNAILLEN, Principal.

SEWING MACHINES.

A NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINE FOR sale cheap at 151 West Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—WHEELER & WILSON SEWING machine cabinet case; in use but little over a year; as good as new, for $60. 1107 State-st.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 33 South Desplaines-st., and 197 West Madison-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearsons, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments and work given in payment if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given in payment if desired. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office, 155 West Madison-st.; branch office, [illegible]

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 317 South Halsted-st. Sold on monthly payments and work given. Attachments for all sewing machines.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29TH inst., the ruined ornament of a gold bracelet, probably on Thirtieth or [illegible] between Thirtieth and Fiftieth, Letter G, at Gilbert's store. The finder will be suitably rewarded and thanked by returning it to the owner, [illegible] 677 Wabash-av.

LOST—A SHAWL FROM A BUGGY ON Sunday afternoon [illegible] by returning to No. 331 West Taylor-st. will be rewarded.

LOST—A GREY MARE AND [illegible] Will the person who [illegible] please address [illegible] 331 Wentworth-av. [illegible] rewarded.

FOUND—A [illegible] owner can have the same by calling on Alderman M. B. BAILEY and paying charges.

STRAYED—A BROWN MARE 15 HANDS HIGH, 7 years old, star on forehead, white hind foot; black mane and tail. [illegible] will be given for [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

16 BISHOP COURT—FOR RENT WITH BOARD a very pleasant room handsomely furnished, suitable for man and his wife, or two single gentlemen. All modern conveniences.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington—Furnished front room, with board, suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also, back rooms; gas, bath, hot and cold water. Reference.

90 SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—WANTED A FEW responsible boarders; board, $5 a week.

230 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO FRONT rooms, well furnished, with first-class board.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—HANDSOME FURnished front room, and good board, for gentleman and wife, or two gents. Terms moderate.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—FOR RENT WITH or without board, new and nicely furnished sleeping room; can also furnish first-class table board.

247 WEST MONROE—FURNISHED ROOM to rent, with board.

336 WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons wanting board with nicely furnished rooms; first-class table; private family.

347 WEST JACKSON-ST.—ONE LARGE front room well furnished, suitable for two persons, and convenient to day board.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., ONE BLOCK from Union Park—Pleasant rooms and first-class board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A NICE ROOM with board at reasonable rates, suitable for gent and wife or two gentlemen. References required.

711 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT front parlor and bedroom nicely furnished; board for two gents in a private family. Terms reasonable.

ACADEMY EUROPEAN HOTEL—FIRST-CLASS furnished rooms, by the day or week; just opened, 78 Halsted-st., near Madison-st.

WEBER HOUSE, 185 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Transient $2. Day board, $5.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE COURT—ELEGANTLY-FURnished room for one, and board $12. Rare chance. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS with board for two or three gentlemen.

249 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—3 OR 4 YOUNG men can find good rooms, first-class board, and every comfort of home [illegible] two gentlemen unfurnished except carpet; also, vacancy for gentleman with another.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT room, with board, for two, on moderate terms.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED room for a party of two. Also, two single rooms. Board and location first class.

609 WABASH-AV.—VERY DESIRABLE front room, bath-room, and closet, with first-class table; also, room for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

694 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM with board. Only those wanting the best accommodation need apply.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front suite for gentleman and wife; accommodations first-class; day boarders taken. References required.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; private family; first-class board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF THREE, TWO UNfurnished rooms, with good board, on West Side; private family preferred. Address, stating terms, R 55, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SINGLE ROOM, BY A YOUNG man, within a mile of the Post Office. Address G 53, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH TWO ROOMS, NEAR HYDE Park or Kenwood Stations. Address G 98, Tribune Branch office.

BOARD—AND LODGING—IN A PRIVATE family, on West Side for single gentleman. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY—IN A CLEAN, respectable private family, on the West Side; does not occupy room in day time. Address O. D. M., 228 West Madison-st.

BOARD—FOR MYSELF AND WIFE, SOUTH of Twelfth and west of [illegible]; best of references given. Address B 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, with 2 or 3 rooms and use of bath room. References exchanged. Address T 62, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CIGAR STAND AND BARBER SHOP FOR sale cheap. Apply at office of Ulrich House, corner Twenty-second and State-sts.

A LAUNDRY FOR SALE—SITUATED AT 343 South Clark-st. Doing a good business. If applied for immediately, will be sold cheap as the owner is about leaving the city. Apply on the premises.

A WHOLE OR HALF INTEREST FOR SALE in a first-class hotel in Marseilles, Ill., 77 miles west from Chicago, on C. R. I. & P. Railroad; good reasons for selling. Address Lock Box 17, Marseilles.

A WELL-ORGANIZED CITY DRUG STORE in a good location, doing quite well for sale the present owner being about of going in another business. A 21, Tribune office.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNITURE all new and nice cheap for cash or would exchange for piano, melodeon, or organ. Apply at 153 Third-av., for 3 days.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR SALE, IN GOOD ORder. Address 15 Union-st.

CONFECTIONARY, STATIONERY, AND cigar store for sale, with lease, stock, and fixtures, commanding good trade. Apply 267 West [illegible]

DRUG STORE WORTH $2,000 IN FIRST-CLASS location doing a fine business, for sale cheap or will exchange. Address L 47, Tribune office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 50 rooms, well furnished, bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

LAW STUDENTS—ANY UNEXCEPTIONABLE party wishing to pay $500 cash in advance for two year's tuition [illegible] one of the first offices in New York City [illegible] the Bar [illegible] Address, for further information, JAMES S. FULLERTON, 178 Broadway, New York.

ONE FRUIT STAND FOR SALE, WITH STOCK and license for one year; stand situated on corner of Clinton and Randolph-sts. Inquire at 95 South Clinton-st. J. Q. GRANT.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED CIGAR STORES in city for sale; long lease; splendid chance for the right party. Inquire 171 West Madison-st.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—$8,000 WILL buy a Republican the cost ruling interest in one of the best newspaper and printing offices in the State of Illinois, out-side of Chicago; opportunity offered for 30 days only. Address Box 62, Chicago.

RARE CHANCE—FINE STOCK GROCERIES for sale, at [illegible] per cent for cash, or part cash [illegible] SPALDING & PICKERING, Room 9 Nixon Building.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A PAPER-HANGING store in a very desirable business location, doing an excellent business, running for six years, very cheap; rent very moderate. MRS. KIMS, 147 West Randolph-st.

THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF the restaurant and boarding house No. 127 South Canal-st. for sale. Inquire on premises.

THE UNDIVIDED ONE-HALF OF THE steam saw mill at Burdick station on the C. & S. Railroad, forty-seven miles from Chicago, for sale. Plenty of good timber near the mill. A good chance for any one that wants to engage in lumbering. For further particulars address J. M. BERLLE, Burdick, Porter County, Ind.

TO PAINTERS—FOR SALE CHEAP THE entire stock of a paint shop, pots, brushes, and ladders. Inquire at 771 South State-st.

WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A LAUNDRY well established in a central location and doing a good business; no work will pay for it in a few months. Apply to HARRIS, Shirt Manufacturer, 79 West Madison-st.

$500 WILL BUY STOCK AND FIXTURES, lease, good will, &c.; stock will inventory $700. Call in three days, at No. 56 South Halsted-st. for particulars.

$500 BUYS MY HALF INTEREST IN $1,000 stock; business clearing the amount monthly. Apply at 56 West Washington-st., Room 1.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—$3,500 OF WELL SECURED REAL estate paper, due in one year. Call at No. 216 East Adams-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS, BALANCES AFTER dividend, Republic and Lumberman's and other certificates cashed at the highest rates by J. N. WITHERELL, 363 Wabash-av.

LAUNDERS' LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, pianos and other chattels. New York City Loan Office, 37 West Madison-st., up stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. GROSSMAN, Room 12, 153 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW FOR A SHORT time about $150, by a gentleman holding a first-class position in the city; liberal interest allowed. HENRY CLARE, P. O., Chicago.

$2,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. CLARKSON & VANSCHAACK, 334 Wabash-av.

$3,000 TO LOAN—BY REES, PEIRCE & Co., 336 Wabash-av., for 4 or 5 years.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 10, 153 Monroe-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE WHOLESALE liquor business, well-established and doing a good business. None need apply without ready cash. 504 West Madison-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 [illegible] Apply to T. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $2,000 cash, to take a half interest in a grocery con[illegible] Address or call at 175 State-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $2,000 CASH, TO take a half interest in a well-established drug store. Address V 75, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT CAN TAKE charge of an established business, and one that will pay from $20 to $30 per week. References given and required. Address E 82, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500 IN A CASH business, [illegible] half interest. Call at Room 10, 119 East Washington-st., Room 26.

PARTNER WANTED—TO MANUFACTURE A staple article that will sell more than double the money every week. Address, or call at, D. BOURNE, [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM OF 120 acres, near large town in Eastern Iowa, with or without stock and crops, for city or suburban property. BALDWIN DAVIS, 136 East Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—[illegible] will exchange for a farm. [illegible] Heights and new cottage [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL HALF ACRE [illegible] with fine shade trees only one block from depot, on Michigan Central Railroad for improved city property. Address G. J. H. HATCH & CO., 105 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—[illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT SILver-set plated glass [illegible] STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK OF UNQUEStionable reference, for a confectionery store; with experience in the business preferred. Address D 96 Tribune office.

WANTED—ENTRY CLERK—A YOUNG MAN of correct habits, who is a good and rapid penman, and accurate. Address, with references, G 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP BOOKS and make change at 778 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRUG CLERK. Address, with references and terms, E 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN GROCERY STORE ON South Side; one not afraid to work. Address F 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOKKEEPER and collector and to do office work generally. Address, stating salary expected, T. H. & A. L. BROWN, southwest corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN A RETAIL BUTCHer shop; one who speaks German and English. Call at Room 13, 114 West Madison-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—TRADE AND FAMILY SALESmen at 71 West Adams-st.; 300 per cent profit; goods indispensable. No humbug. S. C. Co.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOK KEEPER; A GOOD penman and correct at figures with steady habits. B 58, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD WORKMAN ON CLOCKS, watches, and jewelry; splendid opening in Washington, Tazewell County, Ill.; 2,500 people; no competition; three railroads. Address DR. R. G. ALLEN, Washington, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BAKER TO GO IN the country. Apply at 199 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STITCHER ON FINE harness. Call at 183 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A BAKER TO WORK SECOND hand on bread and cakes. Apply 244 South Morgan-st., corner of Gurley.

WANTED—A FEEDER FOR A CYLINDER press. BRYANT, WALKER & CRAIG, 120 East Lake-st.

WANTED—TWO HARNESS MAKERS ON light work. 563 West Lake-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY BRICK-LAYERS and laborers, on Mather-st., near [illegible]

WANTED—GOOD GALVANIZED IRON, CORnice men; also, [illegible] ZINC ORNAMENTAL WORKS, 155 Chicago-av.

WANTED—12 GOOD CARPENTERS, AT 55 AND 57 [illegible]. APPLY at 94 and 96 South Desplaines-st. LEWIS BRALSHAW, etc.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER AND SCROLL sawyer. A steady, sober man can get a steady job and good wages. Inquire at office. BROWN'S PLANING MILL, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BRASS MOULDER AND case maker. Apply to JOHN GREEN, corner Franklin and Van Buren-sts.

WANTED—FUR CUTTERS, FIRST-CLASS workmen, at J. S. BARNES & CO.'S, 480 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 GOOD CABINET MAKERS—Call at 82 West Washington-st. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., Office Desk Manufacturers.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS AT NORTHwest corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts., next to the Bryan Block, between 7 and 8 o'clock, sharp. E. NEAL.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WITH A DOUBLE TEAM of fair travelling horses, permanently. Address B. S. DODGE, 167 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN TO DRIVE a team. O. G. THOMPSON, near the corner of North Clark and Diversey-sts.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER—APPLY AT 188 Brown-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock, p. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of N. W. Fertilizing Company, at Ainsworth, on Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. Apply at office, 570 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS CAN find a paying one, requiring small capital, at 25 West Lake-st., Room 17. CHAPPELL & CO.

WANTED—3 PRACTICABLE AGENTS FOR the city and some for the country at 722 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—FIFTY GRAVEL-TRAIN MEN; [illegible] Northwestern [illegible] highest wages; free fare. Apply at 83 West Washington-st., Room 1.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST FOR A CLUB lodge, to play one evening in each week. Address, with terms, 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, ONE WHO LIVES with his parents preferred, at the office of the Iron Yard corner Clinton and Fulton-sts.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, NEAR THE CITY, wages $2.00, free fare. Agent goes with the men to-day. 500 for the Northwestern Railroad and North Pacific, wages from $2 to $2.50 per day; leave to-day. 50 men for city work. Apply at 2 West Randolph-st. ALBERT CLARK & CO.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT BOY FOR AN office, one that can earn $5 or $6 a week on trial; can apply at Room 17 No. 25 West Lake.

WANTED—1,000 GOOD MEN TO WORK FOR the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company; high wages; no expense. Graders, choppers, station men, and all others can find steady work. Apply at office of MENOMONEE EXTENSION, No. 30 North Canal-st.

WANTED—2 STOUT YOUNG MEN. APPLY at the Caledonia Ice Company, corner of Eighteenth and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED advertising solicitor, to canvass the wholesale trade in the city. Call at SCHOOLEY'S Price List office after 10 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—A COLORED BOY 14 OR 15 YEARS old, at laundry, southwest corner Canal and [illegible]

WANTED—AN OPERATOR WHO UNDERstands manufacturing soda water, to take charge of a factory. 30 North Canal-st.

WANTED—AT CONSIDINE'S RESTAURANT, northwest corner LaSalle and South Water-sts., waiter and waiter; also 4 good dining room boys; wages $24 per month.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR WISCONSIN Central, Chicago & Pacific, and Northwestern Railroads; wages for city $2; $2.50 per day. Board $4 per week; steady work; 25 teams for city; also sawmill hands; wages $26 to $30 per month and board; 30 men for city work. Free fare. Apply at Madison and 23 West Randolph-st. SNELL & SHAW, Agents.

WANTED—50 GOOD, STRONG, SOBER MEN, TO work on ice wagons. Apply at 288 Twenty-second-st., cor. Burnside, before 9 o'clock a. m. SWETT & CROUCH.

WANTED—PROTESTANT MARRIED PRINTers, to invite poor and needy for their families Highwood who wish to settle in a suburban town; steady work. Lots sold on long time, and lumber advanced to build houses. Apply at 11 o'clock, 25 Ashley Mears, 133 Prairie-av.

WANTED—THIS DAY 100 SAW MILL LAborers, wages $28 to $35 per month and board, free fare; 200 to work on farms, brick yards, city work, etc. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., upstairs.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Detroit & Bay City Railroad, wages $2; board $4; free fare; also 200 for the J. L. & N., at $2.25 per day, plenty of steady work; 25 teams. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART BOY, ABOUT 16 or 17 years, to work in a grocery store; must have a knowledge of the business, and come well recommended. Apply to JAMES V. BYRNE, 900 State-st.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS TO GO to Lake Superior; wages $2.25, board $4. Station work 25 and 30c per yard. Fare and board furnished to the work. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—FOR A BRICK YARD, 10 LABORers; steady employment; wages $2. Inquire, this morning, at 127 West Washington-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HEAD WAITER (white). Apply at Continental Hotel, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—THREE GOOD FARM HANDS; also a man to take charge of horses. BART & BIGGS, 339 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SMART, ENERGETIC MAN TO act as general agent for Moss' Duplex Gas Heating Iron; small capital required. Apply at Merchant's European Hotel, 124 and 126 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO COLORED YOUNG MEN AT West's Hotel, for waiters and other work. 25 State-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAITERS; ALSO, a yardman (white). Apply at Continental Hotel, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OR MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, and goods of value at BARLETT'S, 380 East Madison-st.

COAL—WILMINGTON COAL THE BEST. Delivered to any part of the city for $4.50 per ton. Address C 16, Tribune office.

F. T. FAIRCHILD'S FRESH FISH DEPOT, Wholesale and Retail, 126 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

[illegible] 143 North Wells-st. [illegible] friends and acquaintances in and around Chicago that he is now the proprietor of the notorious Ogden, where [illegible] to last Wednesday, July [illegible] JAMES HENRY [illegible]

OPENING OF ELM-ST., FROM WELLS TO LaSalle-st.—A meeting of property owners interested in the above improvement will be held this evening at Orchestra Hall, 28 Wells-st., near Illinois-st. [illegible]

WANTED—$1,000,000—PARTIES WITH LARGE or small capital, or good real estate can increase it to any extent by calling at 131 West Washington-st., on PITCHER & GRAY. Send us orders for anything and all articles for sale that is [illegible] in every family, and parties securing control of it [illegible] with comparatively little risk. Call at once.

WANTED—TO BUILDERS—BY TWO EXPErienced plasterers, to take work by the job. Terms reasonable. Address H. H., 609 State-st.

WANTED—PUPILS IN DRAWING; TERMS low; pupils attended at their residences. Address W. M. AXTELL, 51 Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A FEW GENTLEMEN'S WASHING, $1 per dozen, small fancy lace goods. Direct or apply to 30, Monroe-st., near Division. Satisfaction guaranteed.

$30 A MONTH—FOR SALE—HOUSE AND lot, 441 Second-st. J. B. McKOWN, Evening Post job rooms, Hubbard court and Michigan-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 8 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, saw-mill, corn-shellers, circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mill, corn crushers, belts, &c. COLLINS BROS., 16 North Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, saw-mills, new mills, boilers, shingle machines, &c. Western Branch office, 44 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS double-tubed flue [illegible] tower, engines and boilers, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A 3-HORSE POWER ENGINE AND [illegible] boiler, in good order, will take an engine and boiler of about 6 horse power in part payment. C. H. TAYLOR, 55 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SCREW-cutting lathe, also lathe and vertical drill. J. C. MILLS, [illegible]

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, IF CHEAP, A STORage [illegible] power, adapted for wood-working. Address [illegible]

WATERBORO IRON WORKS—ENGINES from 1 to 20 horse power, portable engine, mining machinery, furnace work [illegible] J. C. MERRIMAN, General Agent, 54 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FOR [illegible] purposes [illegible] Indiana, Ohio, and Schuyler-sts., near North Branch. Apply to E. W. MITCHELL, Agent, at 16 [illegible]

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME—ONE LOT 25X150 [illegible] between Fifth-av. and LaSalle [illegible] ROONEY [illegible]

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in family of 4. Apply at 361 Washington-av. (Carroll-st.)

WANTED—GIRL—PLAIN COOK, GOOD washer and ironer, Norwegian or German preferred. At No. 33 Marshfield-av.

WANTED—A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK for hotel and restaurant; also an order cook; highest wages paid. Apply at the Bethel Home, southwest corner West Lake and Desplaines-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family, and good wages. 741 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN OLD LADY TO DO GENERAL housework, at 37 Gurley-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GIRLS, SWEDE, German, or Norwegian preferred, 1334 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; ALSO a good laundress. Apply 558 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL OF 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age, to take care of an infant. Apply immediately at 133 Ellis-av., between Wabansia and Ega[illegible]-avs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at J. B. WIGGINS, 13th & 358 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL OR WOMAN TO WASH dishes. Inquire in restaurant, 374 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Call at 374 Wabash-av., [illegible]

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK and assist in the care of children. Apply at [illegible] Prairie-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework at Hyde Park; a good situation for competent persons. Apply at Room 21, Bryan Block.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork and one to take charge of two children, at 44 Oak-av., Cottage Grove.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family; must be competent to cook, wash and iron. Call at 356 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS [illegible] general housework [illegible] quire at [illegible]

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON, at 238 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $4.50 per week. Apply at 4 Sommers-row, corner Thirty-third-st. and Calumet-av.

WANTED—I WANT TO FIND A YOUNG LAdy [illegible] would not consider it [illegible] baby; in return she will be treated as one of my family, and good wages. Apply at 2[illegible] North Carpenter-st.

WANTED—AT HYDE PARK, BY AN AMERIcan family, a competent cook and laundress, Swedish or German preferred. Apply at Gunther's Cook, No. 223 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work and wait on table. Good wages. Reference required. 55, West Monroe-st.

WANTED—IN A FAMILY AT MAYWOOD 10 miles from city, a woman to do general housework. Apply to I. A. FREEMAN, Dentist, southeast corner Wood and Lake-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must understand cooking, washing, and ironing. Wages, $4 per week. Apply at once, at No. 29 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family, at 540 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; TO ONE competent, good wages will be paid; references required. Call at 63 South Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN GIRL TO DO general housework; must have good references. Apply 267 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl, for general housework. 20 North Carpenter-st., between Lake and Randolph.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ONE USED to living in a boarding house. Apply at 682 Michigan-av.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRLS—REFERENCES required. Apply at Continental Hotel, State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of six adults; any nationality. Apply at 257 West Madison-st., upstairs.

WANTED—AT 1630 WABASH-AV., 2 DINING-room girls, wages $15 per month; 1 chambermaid, $15 per month; 1 laundress, $5 per week; only the best help wanted. Apply after 2 p. m. Tuesday and Wednesday.

WANTED—SIX GOOD DINING ROOM GIRLS for St. James Hotel; wages $18 per month, [illegible] washing, etc. Apply immediately at 245 West Randolph.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 GIRLS, OF WHOM 15 CAN operate on Singer's sewing machine, to make [illegible] and caps. [illegible] BAND & METZKE, 8 [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER, WHO UNderstands double entry. Address, with wages expected and experience, Carrier 81.

WANTED—10 GIRLS TO FOLD AND STITCH books. HILBARD BROS., 34 West Lake-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR THE CITY. Liberal salaries will be paid to good canvassers. Call on E. P. SEDGWICK & CO., 84 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A FEMALE COOK, ONE USED TO restaurant business. [illegible] Apply at 471 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., Westminster Restaurant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE grocery or hardware store, as assistant bookkeeper, clerk, porter, or driver, by a young man; good references and no family; wages will be low; willing to work. Address C 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—[illegible] experience. Address B 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of business habits, as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, or clerk in a wholesale house of [illegible] office. Best city references. Address T 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR ASSISTANT bookkeeper. G. MABBS, Kingston, Ont.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A STORE OR OFFICE, by a young man; can give good city reference. Address X 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COPYING CLERK in a law or real estate office. Address E 51, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in a crockery or furniture store; is thoroughly posted in both branches, and is willing to work. Address H. R. M., 653 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—A MAN ATTENDING business college wishes employment after 2 o'clock p. m., and all Saturday; good accountant and penman. Address marked W 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—ACCOUNT BOOKS opened, closed, or examined by a competent and experienced accountant. Posting and copying at home or evenings. Charges moderate. Address A. BRASHER, 163 East Madison-st., Room 15, or 379 West Madison-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A BUILDER OF MORE than twenty years' experience in Boston, and also at the West, will be at leisure about the 1st of August, and would like a situation on buildings in city or country; also would like to rent shop room and power, with planer, &c., for sawing and dressing lumber. Address F, 753 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL watchmaker, who thoroughly understands the business. Good references. Address T 27, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A GARDENER; no objection to take care of a horse and carriage and make himself useful. Best of references given. WM. W. THOMAS, 522 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A CARPENTER foreman. References given. Address G. R. WILSON, No. 236 West Van Buren-st., or call after 6 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—GAS FITTING—A MAN with twenty-three years' experience wants a situation as foreman. Would not object to leave the city. Address X 27, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY man (scotch) a place as gatekeeper or day or night watchman. Address 242 Ewing-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, with good references, as chambermaid. Inquire at 151 Lincoln-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK in a private family; good references. Apply, for two days, at 151 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply No. 27 West Quincy-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, and iron in a private family, by a competent girl. Apply 194 West Cooley-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THREE CANAdian girls, one as cook, one as second girl, one as other cook in a private family. Call at No. 177 North Water-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTAble girls, one for second work and one for kitchen work. Please call at 173 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work or general housework in a small family. Reference given if required. Call at 172 [illegible] Eighteenth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS IN PRIVATE FAMILY for general housework. Best of references. Call at 348 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN girl to do general house work or second work in a private family; no objections to country. Call at Fourteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER for a widower with small family, by a young domestic woman. Inquire at 242 East Division-st., upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl as housekeeper, or to do the housework for a small family without children; can be seen at 70 North Townsend-st., near Chicago-av.; no objection to the country.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to work in a shop. Apply or address 113 East Erie-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, with a [illegible] machine if desired. Address A [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to do second work and sewing in a private family; can furnish a sewing machine. Apply at 33 South [illegible] street, down stairs.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a small family. Inquire at 146 [illegible]-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE to do second work, and the other to do kitchen work. Apply 143 West Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 SWEDE GIRLS, [illegible] good cooks [illegible] Address 184 Thompson-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, TO DO kitchen work or to cook in a private family. Apply 713 South Clark-st., Room [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY CASHier in a retail or wholesale house [illegible] Address [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN [illegible]

MADAM HILL, THE CELEBRATED FORtune teller [illegible] lately located in Chicago. She has no equal [illegible] tells of her great power [illegible] satisfaction guaranteed. No. 1[illegible] West Washington-st. [illegible]

POLITICAL.

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

correct his misstatements of official matters, but for the fact that he went out of his way to misrepresent and assail me, as if bringing reproach upon me, if he could succeed in doing it, would afford a reason why his patron should be re-elected President. That you may know how much credit to attach to Mr. Conkling's statements, before reading what he said in reference to myself, I will first establish by the official record that he is precisely the character of man described to me by Colonel Benton.

WHAT CONKLING KNOWS ABOUT LYING.

You may remember that a little more than a year ago an investigation was had by the Senate of the United States to ascertain how the treaty of Washington was made public. The investigation proved abortive, and did not reflect very particular credit on its instigators. The resolution calling for it had been offered in executive or secret session, and the public did not know its author. Mr Conkling, who adds duplicity to disregard of truth, and seems to pride himself in putting others up to do things, of which he is too cowardly to take the responsibility, said in open Senate, on the 25th of May, 1871: "The investigation was not suggested or originated by me." The object of this statement must have been to carry favor with the newspaper correspondents, who had been arrested, and induce them and their friends to believe that he was not instrumental in getting up the investigation. Now what will you think if the past turns out to be, that Mr. Conkling drafted and got another Senator to offer the resolution under which the investigation was had? On the same day, after Mr. Conkling had said, "The investigation was not suggested or originated by me," Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, candidate for Vice President on the Grant ticket, referring to the resolution under which the investigation was had, stated in his place in the Senate: "The Honorable Senator from New York (Mr. Conkling), prepared the resolution; it was introduced by the Honorable Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Carpenter)." When these facts came out, Mr. Conkling became furious at Mr. Wilson for expressing his du- [illegible] disclosing what had occurred in executive session in which he was [illegible] he drafted the resolution.

THE CASE OF MR JUSSEN.

The whole of this debate, occurring on the 25th of May, 1871, and reported in the *Congressional Globe*, is interesting reading, but I only referred to it for the purpose of showing the character of the witness who made the statement in reference to myself, which I will now read:

> President, and charged his brother-in-law's removal upon [illegible] when Mr. Trumbull caused his removal upon statements impeaching his fitness. Mr. Schurz raged against the President for removing his brother-in-law. Mr. Trumbull seems to have procured appointments for his brother-in-law, his sons, and his nephews, and he broke, it is said, with the President, because he refused to appoint Mr. Trumbull's son to an office.

Mr. Schurz disclosed the fact in the Senate last month, that his brother-in-law, Mr. Jussen, was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at the instance of citizens of Chicago, without pressure from him, and the statement that I procured or desired his removal is without the slightest foundation. The first intimation I had that he was to be removed came from the nomination of his successor.

THE CASE OF DR. JAYNE.

The appointment of my brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne, as Pension Agent at Springfield, was recommended by prominent citizens of the State, as well as myself, and especially urged by Senator Yates, whose life-long friend he had been, and Jayne, I see by the papers, has just been suspended from office, for the reason, doubtless, that he has refused to contribute of his means and travel the country after the manner of the Cabinet officers, electioneering for the re-election of the President. What a beautiful illustration of the President's Civil Service Reform is this!

I never procured, nor did a son or nephew of mine ever receive, an appointment from President Grant, nor is it true that I broke with the President because he did not appoint my son. I have never broken with General Grant in my personal relations. He has always treated me well enough. I do not think it best for the country that he should be re-elected President, but that does not involve personal hostility to him as a man.

I know no reason why a competent and qualified person should be excluded from office because of his relation to me, but it so happened that Dr. Jayne, who has just been suspended, and who was appointed at the instance of others rather than myself, and whose qualifications no one will question, is the only relative of mine ever appointed to an office by President Grant.

No other relative ever applied to him for an office so far as I am advised. My son was recommended for a position in the Internal Revenue Department by some of his Montana and other friends. The papers, as I understood, went to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and I have no knowledge that they were ever laid before the President. To what straits the apologists of the President's nepotism must be driven when they seek to justify it, by the fact that a single relative of mine had received an appointment!

It is notorious in this State, at least, that I have had but little to do with appointments to office for years, so little that friends have complained of me in that respect.

THE OFFICE-BEGGARS.

The humiliation of seeing members of Congress hanging around the President, and heads of departments begging for offices for friends had become so disgusting to me, so demoralizing to the independence of Congressmen, the President and heads of Department, and so detrimental to a sound Civil Service system that, in 1869, three years ago, I introduced a bill making it a penal offence for a Senator or Representative to make recommendations to office, and forbidding the appointment of any one who procured the recommendation of a Congressman. The bill did not pass, and so incensed were the Senatorial cabal at this attempt to take from them the spoils of office and purify the Civil Service that they falsely [illegible] office beggar, as if that, if true, would be a cover for their own obsequiousness, or an excuse for continuing a vicious system; but I took occasion in the Senate to expose the falsity of the accusation and showed that for years I had scarcely recommended anybody.

Until appointments to office are taken from fawning Senators and Representatives who now virtually control them, and are restored to the Executive, where the Constitution places them, I do not look for any salutary reform in our Civil Service system, to secure which is one object of the Liberal movement.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE.

The condition and management of the finances constitutes another issue in this campaign. Mr. Conkling, in his New York apology, makes some statements in regard to our financial condition as void of truth as his statements to which I have already alluded. He says:

> The present Administration found a national debt of $2,750,000,000. During Andrew Johnson's Administration the whole reduction of this debt was $13,655,665.

To show how untruthful this statement is, I will read from the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury of December, 1868, page 19 and 20:

> It is thus shown that, within a period of three years and seven months, $630,431,125 were paid on debts which were actually due at the close of the war and for bounties, which, like the pay of the army, were a part of the expenses of the war. Adding the amount thus paid to the debt as exhibited by the books of the Treasury on the 1st day of April, 1868, it appears that the debt of the United States at that time was $2,997,386,203, and that the actual reduction [since] has been $470,256,650; and but for the advances to the Pacific roads, and the amount paid for Alaska, would have been $519,652,650.

Mr. Boutwell, the present Secretary of the Treasury, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives, July 21, 1868, said:

> On the first of April, 1868, the public debt, liquidated and ascertained, was $2,500,000,000, and the $1,066,000,000 which we paid between the 1st of April, 1865, and the 1st of January, 1868, would have been added to the public debt as proper expenses of the war, if we had not, out of the public revenue from day to day, liquidated it. In the face of this great fact, that in two years and nine months, by extraordinary efforts to be sure, we paid $1,066,000,000 of the public debt, are we to assume that hereafter the people of this country are not annually to make considerable payment of the public debt of the country? *Almost one-third of the entire public debt of the country has been paid in two years and nine months,* and I am not willing to stand on the assumption that we shall not make large payments in each year hereafter.

This was during Johnson's Administration, and that statement was made by Mr. Boutwell. The truth is, that the debt was much more largely reduced during Johnson's Administration than it has been during Grant's; and another fact, not generally known, is that taxation was much more largely reduced during his Administration than it has been during Grant's.

Comment upon these extracts is unnecessary. They show how absurdly false is Mr. Conkling's statement that during Johnson's Administration the whole reduction of the debt was only $13,655,665.

Again, Mr. Conkling says: "In 1871, the War Department cost $22,376,831.38."

The Secretary of War, in his official report of December last, says: "The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871 (which is the same fiscal year referred to by Mr. Conkling), were about $46,000,000."

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, in giving the expenditures of the War Department for the same period, says: "The true expenditures were $44,080,084.95."

The Treasurer of the United States, General Spinner, states the expenditures on account of the army for the same period at "$46,404,336.88."

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

You may believe which of these statements you please. All except Mr. Conkling's are official, and the discrepancies show the manner in which the accounts of your moneys are kept. No credit is Conkling's statement than half of some of the [illegible] and agrees with none. The accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the Government are kept in such a manner, whether purposely or not, I will not undertake to say, as to render it impossible to say with certainty how much money is collected or expended. This enables the friends of the Administration, by confusing the accounts, to deceive the people. For instance, Mr. Conkling states the running or ordinary expenses of the Government for 1860 at "$61,402,466.64," and the same expenses for 1871 at "$68,684,613.92" and then says the ordinary expenses for each person in the United States was less in 1871 than in 1860.

The Register of the Treasury, in his official report of last winter, gives under different heads the ordinary expenses of the Government each year from its foundation to the close of the fiscal year of 1871, and he states the ordinary expenses of the Government for 1860 at $60,010,062.58, and for 1871 at $157,583,827.58. How different is this statement from that of Mr. Conkling. According to the Register of the Treasury, the ordinary expenses of the Government in 1871 were more than two and a half times what they were in 1860, and more than twice as much for each person in 1871 as they were in 1860. Whom will you believe: the Register of the Treasury or Mr. Conkling?

SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

In Mr. Conkling's apology for the centralizing tendencies of the present Administration, in passing a law authorizing the President in a time of peace to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, contrary to the Constitution, which declares that the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or insurrection the public safety may require it," and in excuse for the passage of a law virtually placing the control of the elections in the hands of the President, so that he could re-elect himself, he said what?

Now see what Mr. Conkling said, for remember I am putting on trial before this intelligent audience one of the men put forth to apologize for, and defend, the Administration, and I am putting it to you as the triers, to the American people, to pass your verdict on the statements, reckless, unfounded, and untruthful, that they are making to the people. [Cheers.] I have no appeals to make to your passions; I desire to attack no man's personal character, and would not have said a word about Mr. Conkling, except to contradict his statements, had not he thought proper to go out of his way to make an unfounded assault upon me.

THE CENTRALIZING ACT.

This is what Mr. Conkling says, and I want you to mark the language, the disingenuousness, the unfairness, and the perversion of facts, by which he seeks to impose upon the American people:

> The "centralism" of this law consists in allowing the courts, upon the application of ten citizens, to appoint two persons, one from each political party, to watch the polls at which members of Congress and Presidential Electors are to be chosen. These watchers have no power to arrest any one or to do anything except to look on as witnesses and see whether fraud takes place, and this without a farthing of compensation or expense.

Perhaps there would be no objection to such a law as Mr. Conkling refers to if it were confined to elections of members of Congress; but Mr. Conkling, when he made this statement, knew that the law to which he referred was not the centralizing act to which objection was made, and which he labored at the last session of Congress to have extended to every precinct or voting place in the United States.

The objectionable act was passed Feb. 28, 1871. It authorizes the Supervisors,—"watchers," as Mr. Conkling calls them,—"to personally scrutinize, count, and canvass each and every ballot;" it authorizes the United States Marshal of the District "to appoint special Deputy Marshals," without limit as to number, "to aid and assist the Supervisors" in the discharge of their duties; it declares that each Supervisor, and each and every special Deputy Marshal, shall be paid $5 a day for each day he shall be on duty, not exceeding ten days; and the tenth section of the act is as follows:

> SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted,* That whoever, with or without any authority, power, or process, or pretended authority, power, or process, of any State, Territorial, or municipal authority, shall obstruct, hinder, assault, or by bribery, solicitation or otherwise, interfere with or prevent the Supervisors of Election, or either of them, or the Marshal or his general or Special deputies, or either of them, in the performance of any duty required of them, or either of them, or which he or they, or either of them may be authorized to perform by any law of the United States, whether in the execution of process or otherwise, or shall by any of the means before mentioned hinder or prevent the free attendance and presence at such places of registration or at such polls of election, or full and free access and egress to and from any such place of registration or poll of election, or in going to and from any such place of registration or poll election, or to and from any room where any such registration or election or canvass of votes, or of making any returns or certificates thereof, may be had, or shall molest, interfere with, remove, or eject from any such place of registration or poll of election, or of canvassing votes cast thereat, or of making returns or certificates thereof, any supervisor of election, the Marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them, or shall threaten, or attempt, or offer so to do, or shall refuse or neglect to aid and assist any Supervisor of Election, or the Marshal, or his general or special deputies, or either of them, [illegible] shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to instant arrest without process, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not more than two years, and by fine not more than three thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the costs of the prosecution. Whoever shall, during the progress of any verification of any list of the persons who may have registered or voted and which shall be had or made under any of the provisions of this act, refuse to answer, or refrain from answering, or answering shall knowingly give false information in respect to any inquiry lawfully made, such person shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment for misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or by fine not to exceed $100, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall pay the cost of the prosecution.

How different is this law from the one to which Mr. Conkling referred. Was it fair or honest in him to refer to a different statute, when he knew of the existence of this, and, in fact, was mainly instrumental in its passage?

This law is limited in its operation to cities containing upwards of twenty thousand inhabitants, but it is in force in the City of Chicago to-day. How easy for an unscrupulous party, armed with the power this law gives them, to control your elections as they please. Any voter is liable to be arrested without process by these Deputy Marshals, and any citizen refusing to assist in making the arrest, when called upon by a Deputy Marshal, is likely to be punished by imprisonment for two years and a fine of $3,000. A party in power, clothed with the authority this law gives them, when unable to vote down their political opponents, have only to raise a disturbance and arrest them in order to carry an election. This is the law, and not the one referred to by Mr. Conkling, which I sought to defeat when it was in Committee and spoke against in the Senate.

I want, if I can, to impress the monstrous character of this law upon the citizens of Chicago. I do not suppose that an attempt will be made to enforce it here in this city, for public opinion would hardly tolerate it, but under this statute, supervisors are appointed, and the Marshal of the United States may appoint as many deputies as he pleases, and they have authority to arrest any citizen at the polls; they have authority to count and canvass the ballots and take possession of the ballot boxes, and they may arrest without process. The character of the Deputy Marshals who were employed in the City of New York at the election that occurred there a year ago, was exposed, and it was shown that many of them, armed with authority to arrest citizens on sight, without process, were escaped convicts from Sing Sing; and they are the men to purify your election boxes.

At the last session an effort was made to extend this obnoxious and unconstitutional law to every place of voting in the United States. To accomplish this object, the rules of the Senate and parliamentary usage were trodden under foot, and you owe it to a few independent Republicans in the House of Representatives, aided by the solid vote of the Democratic members, that the measure was defeated.

THE SENATORIAL CABAL

who are now running the Government, and whose friends are fattening on the spoils of office and the plunder of the people, seem perfectly reckless in their efforts to maintain themselves in power. In order to coerce the House of Representatives into passing the obnoxious measure, it was resolved to annex it as an amendment to an appropriation bill, and compel the House either to accept it or defeat the appropriations necessary to carry on the Government. A rule of the Senate forbids [illegible] of any amendment providing for general legislation, and not germane to some appropriation. The Vice President, Mr. Colfax, could not be relied upon to disregard this plain rule of the Senate at the dictation of the party managers, so he left the Chair, and it was occupied by Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, who boldly decided that an amendment virtually putting the election at every place of voting in the United States under the control of a President seeking a re-election, was germane and pertinent to an appropriation bill. In the Senate we were powerless to resist this outrage upon parliamentary law, and the amendment passed; but, thanks to the independence of the House, it stood firm, and refused to concur in the amendment. Conference Committee after Conference Committee was appointed on the disagreeing vote between the two Houses, the time fixed for the final adjournment of Congress was extended several days, and we were threatened with a called session unless the House agreed to accept the obnoxious amendment. Finally, however, the Senatorial cabal alarmed at the indignation this attempt to continue themselves in power by controlling the elections of the people, and by the denunciations of leading Republicans in the House, among whom Judge Kelly, of Pennsylvania, deserves honorable mention, backed down, and the amendment was passed in the harmless form mentioned by Mr. Conkling, and the people of the United States outside the cities containing upwards of 20,000 inhabitants, are to have at least one more free election, and if you elect Horace Greeley, they will be kept free; otherwise before another four years rolls round this obnoxious law will be extended to the whole United States.

I have not much fear that the existing law will be put into operation in Chicago. Public sentiment here would hardly tolerate it at this time. But had the amendment extending it to the whole United States become a law, I have no doubt it would have been put in operation so as to have controlled the next elections in the Southern States, and it was undoubtedly for this purpose that the Senatorial cabal struggled so hard for its passage. The support of such an act by any Administration fifteen years ago would have sunk it so deep that the hand of resurrection would never have reached it; and so it would now, if the people could be aroused to the enormity of the measure and were not misled by the reckless statements of Administration apologists.

If there were no other reasons for hurling this Administration from power than this attempt to destroy the freedom of election, by putting it into the power of a President to control the ballot box contrary to the Constitution, this would afford sufficient reason. But Mr. Conkling says Horace Greeley indorsed that law. If Horace Greeley indorses it Horace Greeley's supporters do not indorse it, and you need not be afraid of their passing such a law.

GRANT'S VIOLATION OF THE LAW.

I have referred to those apologies for the Administration, and I propose now to bring before you certain accusations against this Administration which have not been apologized for, and for which there is no excuse. I propose to bring before you some of the violations of law by the President himself. I have already shown you the disregard of law by the Secretary of the Navy. I will now point you to a violation of law by the Secretary of the Treasury, by which millions of money were put into the pockets of favorites, and an equal burden put upon the people. I know these are serious charges, but I stand ready and responsible to make them good before any intelligent audience. I charge the President of the United States with keeping in office men who violate the law, men who have raised corruption funds to bribe Legislatures, and men who have sought to break up Legislatures. [Cheers.] Do you ask for the instances? [Cries of "Yes."] Time will not permit me to give them all, but you shall have an example of each offence. [Cheers.] In 1870 the Congress of the United States passed a law declaring that no officer on the active list of the army should perform the functions of a civil office. That law was approved by President Grant. It is on the statute books. In defiance of its plain provisions, he has officers of the regular army, who are on the active list, performing the functions of civil officer every day in the White House, when he himself is there. General Porter acts as his Private Secretary, and yet the law provides a Private Secretary for the President, and gives him a salary. The President has appointed such an officer, a son of the late Stephen A. Douglas, and, notwithstanding he is the Private Secretary, General Porter, an officer of the regular army, performs the functions of the office of Private Secretary every day. Can you expect the people to observe the laws of the land, can you expect Secretaries, and clerks, and other officers to obey the law when the President himself sets the law at defiance?

BOUTWELL'S "SYNDICATE."

Do you want an example of a violation of law by the Secretary of the Treasury? You may remember,—you certainly do,—that Congress, some two years ago, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to refund a portion of the debt of the United States, by exchanging 5 per cent for 6 per cent bonds. The law provided that he should not dispose of any of the 5 per cent bonds for less than par, and it provided also, that the half of one per cent should be the extent of the expenses to be incurred in making the exchange. Under this law, which forbid the sale of bonds for less than par, Secretary Boutwell entered into an arrangement with what he called the "Syndicate," made through the First National Bank of Washington, by which he agreed to sell, and did sell, in the month of August last, $130,000,000 of these 5 per cent bonds, on a credit of three months. They were drawing interest all the time, and the 6 per cent bonds were out drawing interest during the same time, making 11 per cent interest that you paid for ninety days; you paid more than that, but I state it in that form, as it is simpler and more easily understood. Now there was a pretence for this, and what do you think the pretence was? Why, he said to these gentlemen, "If you will take these bonds I will constitute your bank a depository of the amount of your subscriptions for ninety days." That is to say, you take $130,000,000 of these bonds, and I will leave the money paid for the bonds with you to operate upon for ninety days. The truth was, my friends, no money was paid for the bonds at the time of the subscription. [Laughter.] The 5 per cent bonds were not then delivered. It was an agreement on paper; the Secretary kept the bonds, being afraid to deliver them over lest they should never be paid for; but he allowed interest on them from the time of the subscription, and went through the fiction of constituting the bank a depository for 90 days of $130,000,000 in coin which it did not have. I looked into the official reports and saw that the First National Bank did not have any such amount of deposits. I looked into Mr. Boutwell's statements made before the Committee of Ways and Means, and found he stated he had security all the time for these deposits, and thought it a strange proceeding. I knew there was a cheat about it somewhere. On the 9th of July last I wrote Mr. Boutwell this letter:

> CHICAGO, Ill., July 9, 1872.
>
> Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury:
>
> SIR: In your statement before the Ways and Means Committee at the last session of Congress, you say: "In every case and at all times the Treasury has held as security for the bank certificates of deposit on account of subscriptions an equal amount of Government bonds." Will you please inform me whether the bonds so held by the Treasury were in any instance the new 5 per cent bonds which had been subscribed for but not delivered; or whether other Government bonds were deposited with the Treasury as security for the bank certificates? 2. Whether the banks subscribing to the new loan, and which were made depositories of the public money, to the extent of these subscriptions, had the amount of such subscriptions in coin in their vaults or actual possession at the time they were made such depositories? Yours very respectfully,
>
> LYMAN TRUMBULL.

Here is his answer:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
> OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
> July 13, 1872.
>
> SIR: In reply to your letter of the 9th inst., I have the honor to say that the banks are at liberty to deposit, as security for their subscriptions, any United States bonds except those used in aid of railways, and that the 5 per cent bonds originally held were, from time to time, delivered to the banks, and other bonds taken as security in the place of them. [That "from time to time" I suppose means after the ninety days. Now see what he says about money. He says that he constituted them depositories of this vast amount of coin because these bonds could only be sold for coin.] I have made no inquiry, and am not informed whether the banks making subscriptions in coin held at the time of making such subscriptions an amount of coin equal to their subscriptions or not.
>
> GEORGE S. BOUTWELL.

Well, he constituted the bank a depository; he charged it with a deposit of $130,000,000 of gold, and he does not know whether it had a cent. [Laughter.] He made no inquiry, and he undertook to impose upon the people a sham and a device; and that is the way your finances are managed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is now, or has recently been, down in North Carolina boasting of the skill with which he managed the finances of the country.

What think you of this great Government practising such a fraud as to pretend it had a large [illegible] on deposit, when it had none! [illegible] these parties to have the interest that accrued upon them in the meantime, amounting to a million and a quarter of dollars, which you have got to pay. Was that a sale of the bonds at par? Why not have sold the bonds on a credit of six months or six years, and permitted the bank that subscribed for them to draw interest on the bonds in the meantime without paying for them? Now I ask you if the Secretary of the Treasury does not stand before you to-night convicted of a violation of the law under which he acted?

GRANT AND CASEY IN NEW ORLEANS.

I believe I have said to you that the President had kept in office men who sought to break up Legislatures, and who had participated in raising a fund to bribe Legislatures. You may remember that last winter when the Legislature of Louisiana was about to convene, there was a division in the Republican party of that State between what was known as the Administration, or Grant men, and those opposed to Grant. It so happened that when the Legislature was about to convene, a quorum of the Senate appeared in New Orleans, but a majority of that quorum was hostile to the Administration. Thereupon Mr. Casey, Collector of the Port of New Orleans, induced enough of the members of the Senate to take refuge in the Custom House, where he concealed them to prevent a quorum from assembling. He afterwards called into requisition a revenue vessel belonging to the United States. He placed these Senators on board that vessel, and kept them there at Government expense, out of the jurisdiction of the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, so that the Legislature could not organize for several days. It was also in proof before the Investigating Committee that went to New Orleans to inquire into these transactions,—a friendly Committee to President Grant and to Collector Casey,—that Mr. Casey was a party to raising a fund of $80,000 for the purpose of bribing members of the Legislature to pass a bill in which he was interested as a corporator. It further appeared that his own deputy was a member of the Senate of Louisiana, and that $18,000 of this bribe-money was taken possession of by Casey and locked up in his safe in the Custom House. These facts were proven. They are published. They are before President Grant, and yet, with the knowledge of the fact that an officer appointed by him to the important position of Collector of the Port of New Orleans had interfered with the organization of a State Legislature, and had prevented it from having a quorum for four days, and that he had raised a corruption fund to bribe members of a Legislature to pass a bill in which he was interested—with all these facts before him, President Grant continues Casey in office, and he is in office to-day. [A voice: "Who is Casey?"] He is a brother-in-law of the President. [A voice; "Turn him out"—and applause.] Fellow-citizens, do you justify that? [Cries of "No."] Governor Oglesby said in his speech the other night, that everything that was done was right; he indorsed it all. Do you propose to vote for Oglesby for Governor. [Voices—"No."] If he will keep in office a man who is proven to have tried to break up your Legislature, and to have raised a corruption fund to bribe your legislators? I give you my word, Gustavus Koerner will keep no such man in office a day.

Have I made good the statements I have made? [Voice—"yes"—and applause.] Well! we propose to correct these abuses, and we propose to do it by the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency [applause].

HOW DEMOCRATS CAN VOTE FOR GREELEY?

[illegible]crats can vote for Horace Greeley. [A voice—"We can do it"] He says that General Grant was a Democrat until he was elected President; that he did not become a Republican until he was taken up and elected, and now he wants you Democrats to vote for him. [A voice—"We won't do it."] These Grant men are very much distressed about the Democrats. They think it very inconsistent in them to vote for Horace Greeley. Why, they say, he has been abusing you for thirty years! Well, you have abused him for thirty years, haven't you? [Laughter.] I reckon you are about even in that respect. [Laughter.]

But then he don't agree with you. Isn't he an honest man? Are you not honest men? Oh, but you give up your principles! What do you give up? You are not going to fight about the abolition of slavery? It is dead and buried? The old issues are dead, and new issues have arisen, and one of those issues is, shall the character of this Government be changed from a Constitutional Government, a Government regulated by law, and whose powers are limited, to a central despotism, breaking down the State and local Governments? That is one of the issues. What Democrat of the Jeffersonian stripe ever was in favor of a centralized Government? Why, that is the issue which arose in Jefferson's time, between the elder Adams and Jefferson. Adams was for a strong, central Government, patterned after the monarchy of Great Britain, and Jefferson was for a plain and limited Government, leaving the States to regulate their domestic affairs and protect the rights of the citizens at home. But an attempt is now made to build up in this country not an aristocracy called nobles and earls, but an aristocracy of officeholders, who, by the enactment of unconstitutional laws, shall be able to control elections and perpetuate themselves in power. I would just as soon have it Duke Morton, or Earl Chandler, or Lord Conkling, as to have it Senators Chandler and Morton, with power to perpetuate themselves in office, and deprive the people of the right to elect their own Representatives, Senators and Presidents. [Applause.]

"Oh, but we have prosperity in the country," says another Grant apologist. "Are you not doing well? What if you do lose a quarter of the entire revenues of the country in their collection, are you not getting a good price for your produce? Are your merchants not flourishing in business?" You succeed in spite of the burdens put upon you. You owe your prosperity to the fertile soil, to the genial climate, and to the kindness of Providence, in sending you rains and fruitful seasons. The enterprise of this people, in spite of its great losses, is such that they are prospering reasonably well, but the prices you obtain for produce are not what they were during the war. You got more for your oats, and your corn, and your other produce then than now,—twice as much, probably. So the fact of your getting good prices proves nothing. Less than a year ago this great city was burned down, and two hundred million of property was destroyed in a day. It was wiped out and lost forever, and yet you are able to rise up and overcome that great loss; but are you to set fire to the city next year and burn it down again because you were able to survive and overcome this loss? Are you to suffer yourselves to be plundered to the extent of $90,000,000 a year by unfaithful officers, and provide no remedy? ["No, no."] You pay heavy taxes, though you may not stop to count them. You paid last year into the Treasury of the United States, on the sugar that you consumed, more than thirty-two million dollars; and you paid as much more on your wools and woollen goods. ["Now you are talking."]

IN CONCLUSION.

[illegible] have counted the cost, and appreciate that you pay these millions of dollars which are squandered, many of them, upon the favorites of the men who hang around the footstools of power at Washington and obtain offices for friends. But I am glad to say to you that I think I see signs that there is to be a change in the Administration of the country. [Cheers.] Our Grant friends were unable to see this some time ago. They could not see the sign at all. Like the messenger who was sent by the Prophet to the top of Mount Carmel to see if he could see the signs of the coming rain, which was to water the parched fields of Judea and bring forth fruitful crops to the people perishing by famine, they could not, a short time ago, see the coming revolution. At first they laughed at Horace Greeley's nomination. Now they begin to see the cloud, not the size of a man's hand, but spreading over the whole horizon, and contesting with them to-day for supremacy in the country. The rain that descended upon the perishing Israelites after the discovery of the cloud from Mount Carmel was not more grateful to that famishing people than will be the inauguration of Horace Greeley as President, and the reform and purification of the Government to the American people. Let us then lay aside party prejudices. Let the whole people of the United States do what you citizens of Chicago did less than a year ago. In the midst of your great calamity, when your city was in ruins, when all political and personal animosities gave way in the general misfortune, what did you do? You met together, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, not as partisans, but as citizens, having a common interest in the welfare of your burned city, and you resolved to take up the best men you had, irrespective of party, and choose them to preside over your municipal affairs. The people of the United States propose to do likewise. This is a people's movement, neither Republican nor Democratic, but it is a movement of the people for reform, and the people will carry it through to a successful issue. Lay aside then all old party prejudices, break all party shackles, put on the armor of patriotism, and march forward to success on the 5th of November [cheers].

Immediately after the conclusion of Judge Trumbull's remarks, the meeting adjourned.

THE NORTH STAND.

Speaking began first on the south stand, but as soon as the crowd swelled to enormous dimensions, it was found necessary to start the music and entertain those who could not hear the eloquence on the other stand. There was shouting for orators, and very soon Governor Bross made his appearance, and in a few words called the meeting to order. He then introduced the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF THOMAS HOYNE.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I have been assigned a place as an Elector on the ticket of Horace Greeley in this State, by the Liberal Republican and Democratic Executive Committees. After due, full consideration, I have concluded to accept the position. Whatever is in the way of my humble efforts or means I can contribute, shall be freely given to secure his election, of which I have no doubt, in November.

But we, as Democrats, are tauntingly asked, How we can give our support to so uncompromising and earnest an opponent of Democratic principles as Horace Greeley? It would be a sufficient reply if we answered that, no good Democrat, no patriotic citizen, can vote to continue the Administration of General Grant.

It is true that Greeley was not our first choice as a candidate. It is true we would have preferred a Democrat or some other Republican. But it is not true that Mr. Greeley is any longer an opponent of Democratic principles! Like Saul of Tarsus, who first persecuted the Christians—he has had light from Heaven and become a believer in the true political gospel. We are told he is a bitter pill for us to swallow. Yes, that may be the fact, and yet it has been taken with good effect on the health. But it will be a bitterer pill for Grant in November, when he is elected President of the United States.

But even if we, as Democrats, should be driven to justify ourselves on partisan grounds merely, our defence can be made conclusive and overwhelming.

Our party, with a record reaching back to Jefferson, bases its existence and success upon a correct and constitutional code of political principles arising out of the United States Constitution. Its existence is contemporaneous with the Government. This code, or body of doctrine, was the vital force of its organization. It believed in a strict construction of the Constitution. That powers not expressly granted to Congress were reserved to the people of the States respectively. That the State and General Government should confine themselves within their respective spheres of duties and powers. It believed in a pure and strictly economical Civil Service. It believed in a currency of *gold and silver* as the only constitutional currency. It believed in opposition to monopolies of all kinds, and disbelieved in corporations. It held in the strict subordination of the military to the civil power, and the strict accountability of all officers of Government to the people.

Now, all of the Democratic body of faith and its code of political principles was placed in the Cincinnati platform. That platform was so satisfactory to the National Democracy at Baltimore that the Convention adopted it entire, and with it also accepted Horace Greeley to carry it out, as he will. This, for Democrats, is the highest exponent of its opinions in the nation! Will any Democrat deny this? If he does so, let him point out any authority claiming higher sources to bind him! If he rejects this Convention as a tribunal to settle questions of political faith, then he is no more a Democrat than Greeley whom it has nominated! Now, I confess I should dislike that arrogant assumption of individual claim to suppress any question,—the matter of authority appears settled, and finally settled,—each member of the Democratic party is bound by precedent and authority to vote for and give his support to Mr. Greeley.

But, fellow-citizens, I insist that there are considerations of much higher obligation—binding the judgments and consciences of men—than mere party action.

Strictly speaking, Mr. Greeley is not the partisan candidate—far above drill sergeants and bumming of any party organization. I hail it as one of the most cheering signs of the period that this is so. That the people themselves have thrown aside the shackles of party action, and seem spontaneously rising *en masse* to assert their power in reforming abuses and demanding the removal of the present Administration.

You will hear it said by a Democratic opponent of Mr. Greeley that he is a Republican.

You will hear from a Grant satellite of the Administration that Mr. Greeley is no longer a Republican, because he has gone out of the Republican party.

The truth seems to be, that he is no party drill sergeant or Captain, bound to first consult his party leaders or drum-majors of the line. He has not derived his authority to be a candidate from Tammany Hall or Washington. He was not even the first choice of the Cincinnati leaders. The truth is, that his nomination was the demand of the whole people of the United States, as the leader of the times to restore and re-establish the Government; to drive out from the National Capitol the thieves and robbers who infest it; to restore peace and fraternity to all the States of the Union; to give the people back the Constitution of the fathers, and the priceless treasures of a pure republican system as they established it in '76.

It is auspicious as an era of hope and of reform that this great movement has taken place among the masses, and that it has arisen out of no human calculation. Its plan was not arranged by politicians, or party leaders, or bummers. It commenced in the State of Missouri. But it soon assumed national proportions. It has proceeded from causes beyond the power of man to control or understand. All great movements of nature, as well as revolutions in popular opinion, have their seasons; but they come unexpectedly, as "acts of God." In all great revolutions of government this has been so. In our Revolution of '76, the colonists at first did not dream of a national independence. In 1789, Louis XVI. called the States General of France together to uphold, as he supposed, the Monarchy, by ratifying its acts. How different was the result? The States General met, but the great French Revolution commenced, which overreached the Monarchy, took the head of Louis Capet, and swept away every vestige of feudalism in France forever!

General Grant has at length exhausted the patience of the American people. He, and his corrupt advisers, have passed beyond the limits of forbearance. The people are aroused to a sense of the wrongs the nation suffers, and the trial approaches when their voices of condemnation will be heard!

Mr. Grant was impeached before the American people at Cincinnati!

Considering the body of men there assembled, that they were not political enemies who had opposed his election without prejudices engendered by contest,—but, rather, friends interested in his success, as responsible supporters of his administration, the arraignment and articles of impeachment at Cincinnati are among the most [illegible] ruler or Chief Magistrate of a nation. They excel in bitterness the articles of the Parliament of England presented against Charles I., which cost that monarch his head.

They are more damaging than the articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings. They more nearly approach the accusations hurled by the immortal signers of our Declaration of Independence against George III. which cost that monarch the loss of his American colonies.

They charged him, 1. With using the power and opportunities of his high office for personal ends. 2. With keeping in offices of power and authority notoriously corrupt and unworthy persons, to the detriment of the public service. 3. They charge him with making the public service a machinery of corruption for personal influence, and interfering with tyrannical arrogance in the affairs of the States and municipalities. 4. He is charged with providing men with lucrative offices who had gained his favor by gifts and presents. 5. And they charged his Administration with a wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and the usurpation of powers not contained in the Constitution. They had so noted as if laws were only of binding force upon the governed, and not the governors, thus striking a blow at the fundamental principles of the Government and the liberties of the citizen.

Fellow citizens, I doubt if ever among all your reading of State trials, and solemn impeachments of the chief rulers and tyrants of mankind, you ever read charges of more significance in respect to the utter worthlessness of the man, than are here presented against the President of the United States.

What are we to conclude from all this?

The eloquent Carl Schurz states it wildly when he draws the character of Grant. He says: Grant is not a monster of iniquity that he does not sit gloomily pondering how he may overthrow the Republic like a 'Conspirator,' as he might be supposed. Neither does he ponder how to preserve it. He does not ponder at all." He likes, as Sumner says of him, "His guns, his dogs, and things." He seeks his comfort in seaside loiterings, and leaves his cares behind to such as have no care.

There is one instance of home origin, arising out of the Chicago fire, which illustrates his character:

When our city, last winter, was buried under her ruins, covered with ashes, the sackcloth of her suffering; while the gloominess of the season naturally added to the despondency of our minds; while the sympathies of the world were still active and overflowing, and the magnificent charities of the world filled our eyes with tears and our hearts with gratitude, what was the President, General Grant, doing in respect to all this distress and sympathy?

Was he like the Queen of Great Britain ordering supplies to Chicago for the wants of the suffering? Was he like our own Governor, writing messages to the Legislature demanding that measures of relief should be at once passed to raise up our stricken city from the dust?

No. The Relief bill which had nearly passed by a unanimous vote in the House, to take off the burdens upon building material, was opposed, and at one time defeated, by his carpet baggers in the Senate. When the Relief Committee—of which I was one—went to Washington, one of them was told if it had not been for the course of THE TRIBUNE in Chicago (which would not support him) the bill would pass. He complained of Trumbull and Logan, who was then opposed to Grant, and their course, holding them responsible for the opposition which he alone controlled. And, finally, the bill was passed only on the assurance of [illegible] that the people of Chicago might hold him responsible politically for a second defeat of the bill in the Senate. I had myself no idea that the bill would receive the carpet-bagger vote had not Mr. Scammon been there to urge its necessity on account of President Grant.

I have now some words about the restoration of the South. Even if nothing else was in this election but the single question of restoring the union of the States, Mr. Greeley should be elected.

Mr. Hoyne argued the question at length.

On the whole, the review of his speech was a manly, able, and eloquent argument throughout.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR BLAIR.

The Hon. Austin Blair, of Michigan, was introduced and received with cheers. He referred to the wonderful improvement made in building up the city. It proved to him that in this country of ours the people would prosper in spite of any maladministration that could be forced upon them. He was in the city twelve years ago to represent his State at the great Convention that nominated Abraham Lincoln. [Cheers.] He met Mr. Greeley here. His State had instructed him to vote for some one else but Mr. Lincoln, but Mr. Greeley was opposed to his candidate and succeeded in nominating Lincoln. Success was his habit, and would be so in the future. [Cheers.] The object now was to clear the Government of the United States of a gigantic evil, and this was to be accomplished by Civil Service Reform. The speaker referred to a report made by Mr. Crane, of Massachusetts, during the administration of President Buchanan, and, in relation to it, he quoted the views of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, on the subject of political patronage as wielded by the President. He said that, in 1826, Colonel Benton predicted that the patronage would apply to a revenue of fifty millions a year, but he did not anticipate that, within fifty years, that patronage would relate to a revenue of four hundred millions. Now the issue was the use of this vast power, not in the interest of a purely personal Government, but for the benefit of the whole people. Grant cannot take hold of civil service reform with any vigor and power, because his supporters in Congress are opposed to it. His hands are tied—even if he were sincere, and he doesn't act as if he is—by the Mortons and Conklings, who protest that they need the patronage of the Government in order to successfully manipulate the party organization. They want the power with which to win support. Take away the patronage of Grant's Administration, and who would be left to support it? [A voice: "They wouldn't have a corporal's guard."] The speaker then gave several forcible and amusing instances of the manner in which the heads of Departments worked things under the regulations of the Civil Service Board. The whole business was a farce. There was no real attempt at Civil Service Reform. There could not be, under the circumstances. Nothing short of overhauling the whole system, by good and judicious laws, would require for a beginning. When it was arranged that public officers, appointees of the Administration, should simply receive fair salaries for their services instead of the enormous perquisites which they now obtain, then, and not until then, could it be said that Civil Service Reform was fairly inaugurated. Governor Blair then referred to the investigation into the affairs of the Navy Department, in which he had borne a part. He gave a rich account of Borie's appointment and withdrawal, and of Robeson's succession to the office of Secretary of the Navy. It had become the duty of the speaker to examine into the conduct of the Navy Department, as a member of the Congressional Investigating Committee. It had been freely stated in Congress that vessels were being sold, one after another, but none were being built, so that the United States, after having spent hundreds of millions of money in ships, had no navy—actually has no navy! This was the exact truth at the present time. The Navy Department had fallen into the hands of a set of barnacles and lickspittles, while all the independent fellows had been sent off to Chinese waters and other foreign lands. He ventilated the Secor claim thoroughly, saying that the President knew all about the transaction, and was it not his duty to see that there should be another Secretary of the Navy, one who would not violate the law by doing this sort of business? Other cases could be cited, but this was enough to show the manner in which business was done in that Department. It had been asked, "What has that to do with Grant?" It has everything to do with Grant, for he is sworn to faithfully execute the laws. If he don't do it, we must get somebody else who will. [Cheers for Greeley.] The speaker had known Greeley for many years, and had known him as the strongest, truest, and most steadfast Republican in the land. Now we were told that he was not as good a Republican as Grant, whose last vote was cast for James Buchanan. They claim that Grant was nominated by the regular Republican Convention. So it was regular, for he made it himself. [Laughter.] Greeley had always acted from principle. His opponents attempted to ridicule him, but they never said that he had protected or encourage fraud. What was wanted was a statesman of experience and integrity. The war was closed, and the people knew it, and they were going for Greeley, because he had been a reformer all his life, and they knew they could trust him as a man of solid worth. He proposed to hold out the hand of fellowship to the South, and to reunite the whole country. [Cheers.] Boutwell had gone to North Carolina with his money-bags and his speeches, and not with the power of suspending the *habeas corpus*, as they tried to do in the last Congress. He was glad to say that the Cabinet Ministers had to go to North Carolina just like other men—not with the power to ring a bell, summon a General, and order this or that thing to be done, but they must go and shout on the stump, just we have to do here [applause]. [illegible] more.

REMARKS OF MR. WENTWORTH.

Loud calls being made for "Long John Wentworth," that gentleman made his appearance, and for a few minutes he regaled the crowd with one of his characteristic speeches, full of strong points and telling hits. He called attention to the fact that an addition of two per cent. to the vote polled for Seymour in 1868 would have elected him instead of Grant. Then what sane man could stand up and pretend to question Greeley's election in this campaign? The truth was, that the Grant folks were a whipped party and they knew it now.

CLOSING SCENES.

Mr. R. Bishop, of McKean County, followed in a brief but vigorous speech, saying that we wanted men who would obey the Constitution of the United States, and not men who would override the fundamental law of the land. He dwelt upon the present condition of affairs in the South as the result of the carpet-bag government, fostered and encouraged by Grant's Administration. The threatened rain now began to fall in heavy drops, and the crowd unwillingly dispersed.

POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN NORTH CAROLINA—THOSE REBEL DOCUMENTS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—Mr. Redfield, the Southern correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, arrived here this evening direct from North Carolina, where he has been spending the time looking into the political situation. He talked freely with the public, men and candidates of both parties from all sections of the State, and his belief, founded on his information, is that the Democrats or Liberals are likely to succeed at the election on Thursday next. They will almost certainly carry the Legislature, and elect five of the eight Congressmen, possibly six. The vote for Governor will be close, the chances, if anything, being in favor of Merriman, the Democratic candidate. He expressed himself to Mr. Redfield as being very sanguine that he would carry the State by from ten to twelve thousand majority, but, on the other hand, the leading Radicals are equally sanguine, some of them estimating their majority as high as 20,000. Ex-Governor Holden, Senator Pool Merriman, Phillips, Barringer and all the prominent politicians agree that North Carolina never before experienced such a bitter and hotly contested campaign, nor one so likely to draw out a full vote. It is estimated that fully 25,000 more votes will be cast on Thursday than ever before in the State's history.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, stated yesterday in reply to numerous inquiries that the recently purchased seventy-five thousand dollars worth of Confederate political documents were under the control of Senator Chandler, and would be given out at that gentleman's pleasure and discretion. Senator Chandler is not disposed to announce his intention with regard to the documents at present, but states that when they are given out for publication they will be given to all the representatives of the press simultaneously.

LETTER FROM HON. W. S. GROESBECK DECLARING FOR GREELEY.

dress to Hon. John G. Thompson and General R. Brinkerhoff, Chairman of the Democratic and Liberal Republican State Executive Committee of Ohio, has just been made public:

CINCINNATI, July 20, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have your note inviting me to preside at the mass meeting of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, which is to be held at Columbus on the 30th inst., to ratify the action of the Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Baltimore Conventions. I am sorry to decline an important invitation given in such kind words, but I cannot be with you. Least I may be misunderstood, I desire to say that I accept the action of the Conventions referred to, and shall vote for Mr. Greeley. The Presidential campaign is now fully and finally arranged. There will be but two candidates, both Republicans, and we must choose between them. It will not be difficult, and while we should not hope for a Democratic Administration under Mr. Greeley, yet as the nomination has been by two National Conventions, one Republican and one Democrat, we may expect an Administration that will not be partisan; and, after all, such an Administration should be very welcome, and may be just what is most needed for the present hour. Following a heavy civil war, it will be opportune, and best suited to heal its animosities and restore good will between all sections of our country and all our people. I differ in politics with Mr. Greeley, who was not my choice, but he has been chosen, and with extraordinary unanimity, and is now before us as the only representative of conciliation, and under pledges for important reforms. His great ability, courage, and patriotism are unquestioned, and, if he is selected, we have good reason to believe we will get reconciliation and reform. If he is defeated, we already know we will not get them, but the Administration now closing will be repeated. It should not be repeated, nor should we make it an example for imitation by the indorsement of a re-election. As a soldier, General Grant has greatly distinguished himself. His services will be ever great, and should be acknowledged. They have been ever generously acknowledged, and we shall never forget them, but he is not suited for the Civil Magistracy, and we should allow his Administration to close with the pending term. I intended to write at more length, and at some detail, but what I have already said is a fair reply to your note. Thanking you for your flattering invitation, I am, very respectfully,

W. S. GROESBECK.

A FORTHCOMING LETTER FROM SENATOR SUMNER ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A letter received some time ago by Mr. Sumner, signed by thirty respectable colored citizens of Washington, asking his opinions on the issue between Grant and Greeley, especially with reference to their antecedents and present position, has remained unanswered until now. It is understood that the Senator's answer will be given to the press to-morrow. In it he reviews at length the claims of the two candidates, but it is not known upon which he decides. He gives as a watchword: "The Unity of the Republic, and the Equal Rights of All with Reconciliation."

MORGAN COUNTY LIBERAL CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 29.—The Liberal Nominating Convention of Morgan County, was held in this city to-day. The precincts of the county were all fully represented, and the attendance on the deliberations of the Convention were unusually large, and the interest therein of much more than ordinary importance. Eight candidates for Sheriff were before the Convention. On the 22nd ballot, Milton Mayfield, Democrat, of Franklin, was nominated. For Circuit Clerk, Captain George W. Fanning, Democrat, and one of the publishers of the Jacksonville *Sentinel*, was nominated on the second ballot over four competitors. Robert W. Leach, Esq., Democrat and law partner of Hon. Wm. H. Barnes, was nominated for County Attorney, on the fifth ballot, and Charles Ellrich, Liberal Republican, received the nomination on the second ballot for Coroner.

A Greeley and Brown mass meeting will be held in Jacksonville on Thursday afternoon, the 8th of August, which will be addressed by Governor Palmer and other eminent speakers.

D. C. FORNEY ON SIMON CAMERON—GREELEY'S PROSPECTS IN THE PACIFIC STATES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Liberal Headquarters at Glenham Hotel were thronged, as usual, this morning. Among the visitors were Colonel P. O. Bethell, General L. T. Barney, of New York; Professor A. Bonnet, of Boston; James Gallagher, of Connecticut; C. C. Clark, editor of the Troy *Press*. Hon. Jas. R. Doolittle, also called. He goes to Maine to-night to take the stump.

Mr. Greeley will quietly abide in Brooklyn this week, and rest himself by working on a new Encyclopedia.

The Democratic headquarters at the Spingler House were visited by O. P. Singleton, of Mississippi; Congressman Hereford, of West Virginia; ex-Governor Kimball, of Maine; ex-Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and ex-Governor Downey, of California. The latter says California, Oregon, and Nevada, will give Greeley heavy majorities.

D. C. Forney has published a long and savage letter against Simon Cameron, charging him with immense frauds and with systematically debauching public morals. "When I was in Harrisburg, a few weeks ago," he writes, "Cameron followed my brother, Wien Forney, and myself to the railroad depot, while we were on our way to Lancaster, declaring that he wanted to see us both, and insisting that we call upon him. We consented to do this, and when we went, we found him in his library engaged in a conclave with some of the lowest and worst political characters of Harrisburg, of the old Pacan school of Bill Sibbens and Artful Dodgers. In this solicited meeting, Cameron proposed to me to get Colonel Forney to change his course of opposition, but I declined to interfere, reminding Cameron of how often I had tried to make peace for him in that quarter, and how repeatedly he had violated its honorable compacts. I called to his recollection his conduct at a private dinner given by Colonel Forney just before the Republican National Convention, at which Senators Chandler, Anthony, Speaker Blaine, Secretary Robeson and others were present, when he (Cameron) replied to a proposition to make A. G. Curtin the candidate for Vice President, that 'if that were done he would knock hell into both Grant and Curtin.'

"I repeated in reply to Cameron's urgent solicitation, my unwillingness to interfere between him and Colonel Forney, while he confessed that the *Press* was a power in Pennsylvania; that John Forney could have anything he desired if he only stopped fighting Hartranft; that they would take Allen off the ticket, and allow Forney to name a successor. 'Indeed,' said the wily old trickster, 'we had almost frightened Allen into declining. But he has been stiffened by somebody, and is now resolved to stick on the ticket.' To all this, I merely replied that Colonel Forney knew his own business. As far as I was concerned, I intended to stand by my own blood in all their honorable struggles for right and justice. At the same dinner referred to, Cameron went so far as to state, backing it up with a strong adjective, 'That no man should be recognised politically in his State without his consent; that he had controlled it so far, and could transmit the same power to his posterity.'"

MISCELLANEOUS.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 29.—George B. Hamilton, a prominent Republican and a grain buyer, to-day deposited money in favor of Grant, by accepting the bet of John D. Bush, Democrat, for $5,000 on the Presidential election. The bet is $100 on each State, except Florida; $100 that Grant will not carry three States, and $400 that he will not carry ten States.

MILWAUKEE, July 29.—Hon. E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has opened the campaign for Greeley and Brown in Wisconsin, and speaks at Racine, August 1st and at Oshkosh, August 7th. His first speech was made at Waukesha, Wis., on the 27th inst.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 29.—The Convention of this, the Fifth Judicial Circuit, will be held in this city Aug. 22, to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge.

FOREIGN.

Confirmation of the Reported Award in the Case of the Florida.

Great Success of the New French Loan.

Inauguration of Lerdo de Tejada as Acting President of Mexico.

The Pope Excommunicates the Armenian Branch of the Church.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 29.—The *Swiss Times* confirms the report, now current, that the Tribunal of Arbitration has decided in favor of America in the case of the privateer Florida, on the ground that the British Government did not use sufficient precautions to prevent the departure of that vessel from English ports. The *Times* also says: "The Board of Arbitration to-day took up the case of the Alabama."

The *Swiss Times* further says: The Board of Arbitration have not allowed the claims of the American Government arising out of the depredations of the Boston, Jeff. Davis, and several other smaller "Confederate" cruisers. The reasons are that the charges of negligence on the part of the British Government concerning these vessels were not proved.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The *Independence Belge* states that the awards in the cases of the privateers Florida and Alabama will together amount to £1,560,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 29.—The steamers Iowa, Nemesis, Nevada, and City of Washington have arrived out.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The celebration of the 12th of July in Scotland was attended with fatal consequences. Two lodges of Orangemen, returning from a demonstration to Wishaw, were attacked by a number of Catholics, and a serious riot took place. Pick, shafts, and staves were employed by the assailants, and some women threw stones and other missiles. Two of the Orangemen had their heads opened by blows, and three were severely injured. The riot was quelled in less than half an hour. Three Catholics (all miners) were apprehended, and also a woman, for throwing stones. About three hours after the riot, and when the town seemed quiet, the police received information that one of the leading members of the Orange party in Wishaw had been brutally assaulted in a back lying on the roadside insensible, and seemed to have been brutally kicked and struck about the head, and only survived an hour. The police came upon three men concealed behind a bridge outside of the town, whom they apprehended. All three were Irish ribbon men.

Foreign mails received to-day state that the whole manufacturing industry of England is just now in a state of lively excitement, owing to the unprecedented rise in the price of coal. For the past six months it has been rising rapidly, until it is now at least 50 per cent dearer than at the beginning of the year. The London *Economist* considers the cause to be that the production has increased so rapidly from a variety of causes that it has overtaken the supply. Of the instruments with which it works the labor strikers in England see results not anticipated by them. Having first struck to obtain higher wages, they now strike for lower prices for food, clothing and housing, every article entering into the daily consumption of a family, has grown dearer within a few months. From Sheffield, Manchester, and Leeds, intelligence comes that all articles produced by shops and factories have advanced in an unexampled manner. Hardware is 40 per cent over the old prices, and the same with all other articles. The workingmen of England receive, on an average, 15 per cent more than before they struck, but pay 20 per cent additional for everything they buy.

LONDON, July 29.—Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel O'Connell, died to-day.

LONDON, July 30—5 a. m.—It is reported that the Geneva Board of Arbitration has adopted the following method of disposing of business before it: The case of each ship is taken up separately. The arbitrators next decide what principle is applicable to the case, by which it stands or falls. No definite amount of damages is then fixed upon, but when the examination of all the cases is completed the tribunal will review its separate conclusions and agree upon a total sum of damages.

FRANCE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A *Herald* special from London says that Stanley (the African traveller) is greatly lionized in Paris. At a breakfast given him by Minister Washburne, General Sherman was present and was greatly interested in Stanley's maps. The Livingstone letter was published all over Europe.

PARIS, July 29.—The total subscriptions to the new loan amount to 4,000,000 francs, while but three milliards were called for. Five hundred millions of francs were subscribed by German capitalists in Berlin.

General Sherman left to-day for London.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 29.—It is denied that the Government intends selling the property seized from the Cuban insurrectionists.

Another band of Carlists has been defeated in the Northern Department, with a loss of eight killed and thirty wounded.

ITALY.

ROME, July 29.—The Pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter declaring the Society of Armenian Catholics separate from the Church of Rome, and placing them under the ban of major excommunication.

ROME, July 29.—The Pope has recognized the Archbishop of Baltimore and Bishop Richland.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A Matamoras special says that an official communication was received there yesterday, via Tampico, from Minister of War Mejia, confirming the death of President Juarez, on the 18th, of heart disease. Lerdo de Tejada was immediately inaugurated as his successor.

MATAMORAS, July 29.—A courier from Tampico arrived this morning, with a City of Mexico telegram to the 24th. The new tariff, increasing the rate of duty, has been suspended on this frontier for two months, permitting goods to be imported under the old rates for that time on account of the suspension of business by the recent revolution.

Rocha has issued a proclamation at Monterey favoring peace and amnesty to the late insurgents. Numbers of prominent Revolutionists who have been refugees in Texas, have obtained permission to return with their families. Stage coaches and mails to the interior will soon resume.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The low barometer on the lower lakes will move eastward over New York and New England, with cloudy weather, southerly winds, and rain in areas extending over Western and Northern Pennsylvania. Clearing weather and southwesterly winds, veering to light northerly to Virginia and the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Clearing and clear weather and northerly winds, on Tuesday, over the lower lakes and southward to the Ohio River. Partly cloudy weather, with winds veering to northeasterly, on the upper lakes and in the Northwest, and southeasterly to the Upper Mississippi.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Commissioner Carr, of Brooklyn, who was stabbed on an Albany boat, will recover.

Wm. H. Wadleigh, late Discount Clerk of the Merchants' National Bank, Boston, will offer no objection to the indictment found against him for defalcation. It is intimated that he will plead guilty.

—An omnibus filled with passengers, while crossing a railroad track in Kustrin, Ky., was run into by the mail train and dashed to pieces. Eight passengers were killed outright, and of the others in the omnibus, none escaped injury. None on the train were hurt.

—Samuel Brown, an old resident of Fulton County, Ill., was prostrated by sunstroke, near Canton, yesterday, and died in a few hours.

—A despatch from Dayton to the *Gazette*, says that W. H. Galaspie attacked Wm. F. Cowly on the street yesterday, but the crowd interfered and stopped all violence. The cause was an article in the Dayton *Journal* yesterday, implying that Galaspie is connected with the mob that destroyed the *Journal* in 1863. Cowly was then editor, and it was supposed that he was the writer of the article.

NEW YORK.

The Sunday Liquor Law Being Strictly Enforced.

Arrangements for a Celebration of the Unification of Italy.

Work on Vanderbilt's Underground Railroad Suspended.

Two Liquor Sellers Sent to Prison.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The speculation on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was firm in early dealings, with an advance in a few shares. Pacific Mail advanced to 77¼, Rock Island to 113¾, and Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central to 37¾. In the afternoon, prices generally declined. Pacific Mail fell to 76¾, Cincinnati, Columbus & Indiana Central to 37¼, and Rock Island to 112¾. Northwest common was weak throughout the day, with occasional rallies, and ranged from 76¾ to 75¾. Erie ranged from 51¾ to 53¾, and was dull. The fluctuations outside of the above were slight. The market closed dull and steady.

MONEY.

Money was easy during the morning at 3 per cent, but at the close loans were made at 4. In August the Treasury will sell seven millions of gold, and absorb a very large amount of gold for customs under the new tariff, while bond purchases will be six millions, if that amount can be obtained at par in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

60-day sterling bills were quoted at 109⅝ to 109¾ sight, 110¼, and cable transfers at 110⅜. A sale of £100,000 sterling, prime bankers' 60-day bills, for Saturday's steamer, was made at 109 9-16.

GOLD

more active, and firmer this afternoon, advancing to 114¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong, closing a fraction higher. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101¾@102; Union Pacific firsts, 89¾@89½; Land grants, 81¾@82; incomes, 81¾@82.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour fairly active. Low grades firm and in moderate demand. Better grades higher and in fair demand. Good No. 2 and superfine in fair demand. At the close the market was better, with a good demand for all grades. In wheat there is little change, shippers bidding $1.50 for good No. 2 Milwaukee. New and old winter in limited supply, and saleable at full price. Market closed steady. Moderate export demand for spring, and a fair milling inquiry for winter.

PORK

dull; mess held at $13.75, and $13.65 bid, for cash and seller this month. The market is active for future delivery.

[To the Associated Press.]

A DENIAL.

NEW YORK, July 29.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, denies that he received a bribe of $30,000 from the Erie Ring, as charged by the New York *Times*.

SALOONS CLOSED.

The Excise law was strictly enforced in New York and Brooklyn yesterday. Scarcely a liquor saloon was found open.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

A meeting of prominent Italians was held last night to make arrangements for the celebration of the unification of Italy. An Executive Committee was appointed to consider the matter.

MARINE.

Arrived—The City of Paris from Liverpool.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Among the names prominently mentioned for the Mayoralty by the Democracy, are August Belmont, John G. Kane, at present a Dock Commissioner, and Senator James O'Brien. By the new election law, the management of the election is placed under the control of the Police Commissioners, instead of under the Mayor, as heretofore. Already much canvassing is going on, and the local campaign promises to be one of the most exciting interest.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

The preliminary work on Vanderbilt's underground railway has been suspended, owing to the action of the Aldermen, who hold that the city property can only be sold at auction.

MR. GREELEY

has engaged quarters for the season at East Hampton, Long Island. He is to deliver an address before the Suffolk County Agricultural Society next week.

REPORTED APPOINTMENT.

A. H. Hotchkiss, formerly with the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad, it is reported, has been appointed Treasurer of the Erie Railway in place of Watts Sherman, resigned.

LIQUOR SELLERS SENT TO PRISON.

Two liquor dealers were sent to prison for [illegible] Brooklyn.

ILLINOIS.

Tried for Violating the Temperance Law—A Verdict of "Not Guilty."

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSEILLES, Ill., July 29.—The first case under the Temperance law that has been tried in this section of the country was that of the People of the State of Illinois in an action of debt against a saloon-keeper named Hornicket, to recover a fine for selling grog to a man in the habit of getting intoxicated. It caused much excitement, the Justices Court being filled all the day of the trial by interested spectators, among whom were several ladies, tendering their influence toward the enforcement of the law. F. A. Fisher, of Marseilles, appeared as counsel for the people, and Hon. G. W. Stipp, of Ottawa, for the defendant. Twenty-nine jurors were summoned before the requisite six could be found to try the case. The trial of the case occupied the entire day and part of the night. The case was ably argued on both sides, and the jury, after two and a half hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of "not guilty," much to the indignation of the majority of the spectators. Upon the rendition of the verdict the counsel for the people entered a motion for a new trial, which was granted, as the verdict was palpably contrary to the evidence. The new trial will come off to-morrow, the 30th inst.

Fatally Injured by a Train of Cars.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 29.—One Mrs. McCormick, a young woman, wife of a journeyman baker in one of our bakeries here, was fatally injured in this city this afternoon. She was endeavoring to cross the track of the Rock Island Railroad beneath a stationary train of cars, when the cars suddenly started, running over both her legs, cutting them off below the knee and injuring her so that she cannot recover. A little child with Mrs. McCormick at the time was not injured.

WASHINGTON.

COTTON CLAIMS AND THE CONFEDERATE ARCHIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Acting Secretary Richardson estimates that the saving to the Government in the matter of paying for captured and destroyed cotton alone, during the rebellion, by the purchase of Confederate archives, will not be less than two or three millions of dollars. Several claimants before the Southern Claims Commission for large sums of money, and whose loyalty seemed fully established, are now found to have been in the employ of the rebel Government, which, of course, ends their claims.

UNEXPECTED.

The Secretary in charge of the Columbian Legation has unexpectedly sent to the Department of State, a large part of the balance due for claims according to awards of the Joint Commissions, which has been delayed in consequence of the failure of the Panama Railroad Company to meet its liabilities to the Columbian Government. The Panama Railroad Company having resumed its payments, that Government has resumed its own payments to the United States.

THE ARBITRATION.

This Government has official information from Geneva of a satisfactory character in relation to the American claims.

THE AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

The Vienna Industrial Exposition for all nations will commence May 1st 1873, and close October 31st of that year. Our Government has as yet made no appropriation to defray the expenses of Commissioners.

ARMY RECRUITS.

The Superintendent of the general recruiting service has been directed to prepare and forward to Fort Rice, Dakotah, 150 recruits, where they will be reported upon arrival for assignment to the 17th Infantry.

NEW UNIFORM FOR THE ARMY.

It appears from General Army Order No. 76, the changes in the uniform and dress of the army, recommended by the Board of Officers, having been approved by the President will be accepted.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Orders have been issued to proceed immediately with the work of removal of Red River obstructions and the improvement of Cypress Bayou Tones, Bayou Calcasieu Pass, Tanyeppon River, and Tchefuncti River, Louisiana.

OHIO.

Serious Lamp Explosion—Sudden Death—Alleged Murderer Discharged.

CLEVELAND, O., July 29.—The names of the parties burned last night by a lamp explosion are Mr. and Mrs. Koepke, and Mrs. Leetz. Mrs. Koepke is so badly injured that her life is despaired of.

A young woman named Lizzie Tilley, while making a call, last night, was taken suddenly ill and died this morning. The deceased came from Steubenville, Ohio, and has been in this city about two weeks.

Daniel Kelso, bound over for trial by the Police Judge on a charge of being accessory to the recent murder of Marvin Meyers, had a hearing before the Probate Court last Saturday, and was discharged.

Obituary.

CONCORD, N. H., July 29.—Ex-Congressman Harry Hibbard, of New Hampshire, died at Somerville, N. H., after a protracted illness, aged 56.

Court Circular.

NEW YORK, July 29.—President Grant and family arrived from Long Branch to-day, and left this evening for Thousand Isles in the St. Laurence River.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 29.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; amber Michigan, old, $1.70@1.77; new, $1.57; seller August, $1.43@1.44½; No 1 red, $1.63; No. 2 do old $1.55; new, $1.50@1.52; seller August, $1.49; seller September, $1.38; rejected red, old, $1.25. Corn a shade better; high mixed, 49½c; low mixed, 48½c; yellow, 49½c; no grade, 45@46c; damaged 37c. Oats a shade better; No. 1, 34@35½c; No. 2, 33c; new do, 30c; Michigan, 32@34c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged; to Buffalo, 4½c; to Oswego, 8@8½c.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Mad Dogs.

Some three weeks ago, the dog of one of our leading citizens, living on Prairie avenue, manifested symptoms of hydrophobia. He was carefully locked up; but by some means made his escape, and bit several dogs in the alley running south between Indiana and Prairie avenues from Sixteenth street; and besides, he bit the horse of his owner. The horse died of hydrophobia on Tuesday morning, and the dog became so unmistakably mad that he was killed one day last week. The city authorities should at once order all dogs muzzled or killed, and the people living in the vicinity of Prairie and Indiana avenues and Sixteenth street should be specially careful of their children lest some of them be bitten by some worthless cur, and die with the most incurable and horrible disease known to medical science.

Captain French Still Superintendent.

Late last evening Sergeant James Garrity, who has been acting as Captain of the Second Precinct Station during the temporary absence of Superintendent Kennedy, whose place has been filled by Captain French, received a communication from the Board of Police Commissioners, instructing him to retain command of the West Side force until further orders. This, together with the fact that French was called in to consult with the Commissioners and Kennedy, yesterday afternoon, after the latter had received the unwelcome communication from the Mayor,—reference to which is made in the report of the proceedings of the Board of Police in another column,—leads to the supposition that the Board, acting under the suggestion of the Mayor, has temporarily suspended Kennedy, and retained French as Acting Superintendent until such time as the new appointee is confirmed.

Another Old Resident Gone.

Thos. Hale Esq., a resident of this city for the past twenty-seven years, died yesterday morning at his residence No. 430 West Van Buren street, of heart disease, after a protracted illness of two years. He came to Chicago in 1845, from New York, and engaged in the forwarding and commission business, in which he took a prominent position. He was one of the few gentlemen who organized our first Board of Trade, and was Chairman of the meeting. He was an energetic, clear-sighted business man, and of sterling integrity, while his [illegible]

Everything.

There will be a meeting of the Fifth Ward Greeley and Brown Club at the hall corner State and Twenty-fourth streets on Wednesday evening.

—George Grant, of Yorkshire, England, inquires, through the Mayor's office, for his father, James Clayton Grant, who lived in Chicago in 1860, and was an Inspector of Election that year.

—A little boy named Norman, residing at No. 188 Clybourn avenue, sustained severe injuries yesterday, by falling through a hole in the sidewalk in front of No. 332, on the same thoroughfare.

—The Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Third Precinct of the Ninth Ward will meet on Thursday evening at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Polk street, for the purpose of organizing a Greeley and Brown Club.

—The Executive Committee of the Chicago Temperance Union met yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Everts in the chair. It was decided to establish a Temperance Bureau where complaints could be made, and to appoint a manager thereof, who should also be a temperance prosecutor.

—Information is wanted of an aged lady whose disappearance causes profound apprehension among her friends. She is below medium height, wore a winter bonnet, and plaid shawl. Information concerning her will be thankfully received at No. 90 Sholto street.

—Minnie Ellrich, a young girl residing at No. 176 Clybourn avenue, was run over, on Sunday evening, by a runaway horse and wagon, at the corner of Cornell street and Milwaukee avenue. She was slightly injured in the shoulder, and was able to walk home.

—William Meath, a laborer employed in the construction of Palmer's new hotel at the corner of Monroe and State street, fell from the third story to the basement, yesterday forenoon, and was terribly injured about the head. He resides at No. 96 North Ann street. It is expected that he will not recover.

—Isaac Bigelow, of No. 44 West Monroe street, brutally assaulted his wife on Sunday evening and injured her severely. He was arraigned before Justice Scully yesterday morning, and, upon the evidence for the prosecution, was held over in the County Jail without bail, to await his wife's recovery.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named William Harris, aged 12 years, was drowned while bathing in Boomer's slip, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The body was recovered at half-past 8 o'clock last evening, and taken to the residence of the boy's stepfather, No. 53 Canal street.

—At 10 o'clock last night Officer Hogan extinguished a small fire in a shed attached to the lumber yard of Reid & Bros., near Lake street bridge. It originated among a quantity of rags, saturated with kerosene oil, which were, without doubt, placed near the building by some would-be incendiary.

—The little son of Mr. Lewis Bin, residing at 177 Cottage Grove avenue, was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, by being run over by a street car. The accident occurred almost in front of the boy's house, and happened while the driver was making change, and not looking ahead. Coroner Stephens will hold an inquest to-day.

—Among the arrivals at the Grand Central, yesterday, were the following: C. D. Whit lings, Elgin; S. C. Mitchell, McGregor; J. Smith, Frank Gabey, West Virginia; H. Har Supt. Wisconsin Central R. R.; J. Foster, L don; Willard S. Pope, Detroit Bridge Co.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: E. A. Loveland, 1-story brick, 60x80 feet, Jefferson street; of W. L. Newberry, 4 story and basement brick, 104x141 feet, northwest corner of Kinzie and Wells streets—Nos. 111, 113, 115, and 117 Kinzie street, and Nos. 44, 46, and 48 Wells street; E. Turner, 1-story brick, 70x80 feet, Maxwell street.

—Minia Henderson, a resident of Hyde Park Township, while milking a vicious cow, yesterday morning, was turned upon by the animal and gored in a terrible manner. She was conveyed to her home as quickly as possible, and attended by a physician. It was found, however, that her injuries were of a fatal character, and she died in about an hour. The Coroner has been notified.

—Between 9 and 10 o'clock, last evening, a man named Dennis Cullen was knocked down by a blow of a brick, which was thrown by some person unknown. No robbery was attempted, and it is supposed that the assault was animated by personal spite. Mr. Cullen was knocked down at the corner of Wright street and Newberry avenue, but was not hurt seriously enough to prevent him from going home alone to the corner of Burnside and Twenty-second street.

—Among the arrivals at the Tremont, yesterday, were: Hon. James F. Joy, President Michigan Central R. R., Detroit; G. F. Devol, New Orleans; H. D. Morrell, Galveston, Tex.; W. S. ter, Providence, R. I.; A. P. Sullivan, Santa; H. H. Harris and family, New Orleans; J. Davis, Galveston, Tex; George H. Worthing, Cleveland; Hon. Addison Gardiner, Rochester; George W. Colburn, Detroit; J. L. Boyd, land; Hon. Lyman Trumbull, city.

—At a picnic at Washington Heights on Sunday, a crippled boy named Manyon was assaulted by roughs and dangerously stabbed by one of them. Officers Simmons and Flynn, of the Madison Street Station, were despatched to the country to arrest them if possible. They returned at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, having in their custody a man named Henry Apple. Great difficulty was experienced in inducing a rural Dogberry to allow the man's removal to the city.

—Daniel Wiggins, a butcher employed at the Stock Yards, was terribly injured by the horns of a Texan steer which he attempted to cut down in the flower of his youth, yesterday. The animal succeeded in getting loose from the block to which it was tied, and turned upon the butcher. Before any of the spectators could interfere, the animal sprang upon Wiggins, and ripped the flesh on one arm from wrist to elbow as deep as the bone. The sanguinary steer atoned for its offence with its life-blood shortly afterward.

—Mrs. L. H. Perry, a resident of the West Division, while walking along Paulina street, near Warren avenue, on Saturday afternoon, was assaulted by a respectable looking man and robbed of her watch and a portion of the chain attached. The thief made his escape, but was subsequently arrested. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Scully under the name of William ver, and was held for trial in bail of $1,000. The stolen property was recovered. "Temporary insanity" is the chief plea of the defendant's counsel.

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m., 77 degrees; 8 a. m., 80; 8:30 a. m., 82; 9 a. m., 84; 9:30 a. m., [illegible]; 10 a. m., 85; 10:30 a. m., 88; 11 a. m., 88; 11:30 a. m., 85; 12 m., 87; 12:30 p. m., 88; 1 p. m., 89; 1:30 p. m., 90; 2 p. m., 88; 2:30 p. m., 88; 3 p. m., [illegible]; 3:30 p. m., 82; 4 p. m., 83; 4:30 p. m., 83; 5 p. m., [illegible]; 5:30 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 79;—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 104 degrees, and at 1:30 p. m., 107 degrees in the sun.

—Coroner Stephens held the following inquests yesterday: At the Morgue, on the body of Peters, a German laborer, aged 22 years, who was killed on Saturday night, on the Illinois Central track, at the foot of Randolph street, by being run over by a switch engine. He was returning from bathing when the accident occurred. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated the railway employes. Deceased lived at the corner of Canal and quer streets. At the Bethel House, on the body of William King, aged 26 years, who was killed at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by falling from a gang-plank to the hold of the schooner Daniel Fort; verdict, accidental death.

Monte Citorio.

The Italian Parliament, since its removal to Rome last year, holds its sessions in the Palazzo di Monte Citorio. This Monte Citorio is not one of the natural hills of Rome, but a small elevation created by the debris of an ancient amphitheatre. It is just in the rear of the Piazza Colonna, on the The word *Citorio* is an abbreviation of *torio*, by which, for some not clearly understood reason, the hill was formerly known. On the summit of the gentle elevation is the Piazza Citorio, a small, open space, in the centre of which stands an Egyptian obelisk, brought to Rome by the Emperor Au and erected at first in the Campo Here it was overthrown and got buried and forgotten. It was discovered in 1748, and was afterwards placed where it now stands. It is of red granite, 68 feet high, covered with hieroglyphics that are wonderfully distinct, considering that they were years ago, in the reign of Psammeticus. On the north side of the piazza stands the palazzo. It is an immense and edifice, begun in 1642, from the designs of the famous Bernini, who has left so many architectural monuments in Rome. This has long been appropriated as the seat of the higher courts of law. Here also were the offices of the Papal Notaries, Auditors, Chamberlains and treasurers. A large court, ornamented with a fountain, is in the centre of the spacious building, and its lofty its central, light, and airy situation, it out as a fit place for the halls of the Parliament.